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CANADA



DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FARM INCOMES
IN CANADA BY SIZE
1954

D.B.S.

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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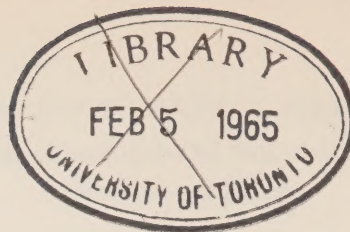
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Reference Paper
No. 66

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PREFACE

This reference paper presents estimates of the distribution of family incomes and individual incomes by size for the year 1954. Estimates for the year 1951 were published in Reference Paper No. 52, *Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes in Canada, by Size, 1951* (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1954). The income concepts used in these studies are substantially those of the cash income components of the Personal Income series published in the *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure*; thus, these estimates may be regarded as a phase of National Income research.

The concepts and methods of estimation of the 1954 series are similar to those used to prepare the 1951 estimates; any changes in methodology are outlined in the appendix on sources and methods. The first part of the report outlines the highlights of the income distribution; it is followed by tables on the distribution of incomes of families and incomes of individuals, classified by size of total income, by major source of income, by region and by other groupings. The appendix outlines the sources and methods.

This report was prepared by Miss J.R. Podoluk, with the assistance of Mr. D.R. Bradley, of the Special Projects Section, Research and Development Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

HERBERT MARSHALL,
Dominion Statistician.

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DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FARM INCOMES IN CANADA BY SIZE

1954

INTRODUCTION

This report presents estimates for 1954 of the distributions of non-farm family and individual incomes in Canada by size of total income, the estimates employ the same concepts and are prepared by methods similar to the 1951 family and individual income size distributions published in Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Reference Paper No. 52, *Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes in Canada, by Size, 1951*. The present report contains the same detail as in the earlier release and, in addition, provides some new tabular analysis.

Tables 1 and 2 summarize the incomes of families and unattached individuals in Canada, in 1954. **Families** are groups of individuals sharing a common dwelling unit and related by blood, marriage or adoption. Thus, all relatives living together are considered to comprise one family unit whatever the degree of family relationship. **Unattached individuals** are persons living by themselves apart from relatives. It should be noted that this is a change in terminology (though not of concept) from the earlier study. In the 1951 estimates the term "family" was applied to both families (as defined above) and unattached individuals; in the 1951 study unattached individuals were classified as single unit families.

Tables 3 to 13 are subsidiary analytic tables on the income size distributions of families and unattached individuals; these incomes are analyzed by family size, by regions, by family characteristics, and by the age and employment status of the head of the family.

The main estimates of individual incomes are presented in Tables 14 and 15 while additional detail is contained in Tables 16 to 23. In this series of tables **individuals** are defined as all persons aged 14 and over and receiving an income in 1954 where the major source of income is other than farming or military pay.

The incomes of families and unattached individuals and the incomes of all individuals are classified into three subgroups by major source of income: wages and salaries, net unincorporated business income (net income from self-employment

and independent professional practice) and other money income (investment income, transfer payments and miscellaneous income).

The estimates are based upon data collected in an income survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in March and April, 1955, and income tax statistics collected by the Department of National Revenue¹. The incomes measured in these distributions are the total cash income receipts from the following sources: wages and salaries (before deductions for taxes, etc.), net unincorporated business income (net income from self-employment or independent professional practice), investment income, transfer payments (such as family allowances), and miscellaneous income. Further explanations of the concepts are given in the section preceding the tables (page 15). Sources and methods are outlined in the Appendix (page 35).

The income concept used in these estimates is similar to the cash income components of the Personal Income series in the National Accounts. However the aggregate cash income as estimated in the income size distribution in this reference paper differs from the Accounts estimates for a number of reasons. Some income from transfer payments and investments accrues to families whose major source of income is from net farm income and whose income is not measured in the present estimates. In addition, there are some minor differences between the cash income concepts in the National Accounts and the estimates of this reference paper. Other differences arise because the income distribution estimates may underestimate some income receipts; while the estimates of income from employment agree closely with similar estimates in the Accounts, investment income is only 62 per cent of the Accounts estimate which suggests that this particular income component may be understated. This must be considered one of the most serious defects of the present estimates. A fuller discussion of the relationship of the income distribution estimates and Personal Income is contained in Section V of the Appendix.

1. Published annually in *Taxation Statistics*, Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

Reliability of Estimates

The income estimates for families and unattached individuals are based upon income data collected from 6,500 families and unattached individuals; the income estimates for all individuals were based upon incomes reported by approximately 10,000 individuals.

Estimates based upon samples are subject to a number of types of error: non-response, reporting and sampling errors. Non-response may introduce a bias because the characteristics of families who were not contacted or who refused to cooperate, may differ from the characteristics of those replying; reporting errors result from omissions in reporting certain types of income receipts or from inaccurate reporting of income receipts. Errors of these types are not at present susceptible to statistical measurement but are usually present, to some degree, in estimates based upon sampling surveys. Reporting errors are greater for some

types of income, such as investment income, than for other types such as wages and salaries.

The third type of error—sampling error—arises because the estimates are based upon data collected from a sample and thus the estimated distributions may differ somewhat from the distributions for the population as a whole. The actual error of a particular sample estimate cannot be measured but it is possible to measure the range around the sample percentage which can be expected to contain the true percentage in a specified proportion of cases. The sampling variability of an estimated percentage depends upon the size of the sample and upon the size of the percentage estimated.

The following table indicates the approximate sampling variability of certain percentages when related to samples of different sizes. For most items the chances are 95 out of 100 that the value being estimated lies within a range equal to the estimated percentage plus or minus the sampling error.

Approximate Sampling Errors of Percentages, Plus or Minus
(Expressed in Percentage Points)

Estimated Percentage Given by Sample	Sample Size (Number of Cases)					
	100	200	500	1,000	2,000	5,000
2 or 98.....				.9	.6	.4
5 or 95.....		3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	.6
10 or 90.....	6.0	4.4	2.7	1.9	1.3	.8
25 or 75.....	8.8	6.2	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.2
50	10.0	7.0	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.4

One qualification must be noted in regard to the above table; these values are based upon the standard error formula for simple random samples. The income sample was selected from within the labour force sampling framework which uses a stratified clustered sampling scheme. Sampling

errors from a complex sample scheme are difficult to derive; the sampling errors are higher than the sampling errors of simple random samples by a factor of two for many labour force characteristics, but no measure of the corresponding factor for income data has been made.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE INCOME DISTRIBUTION

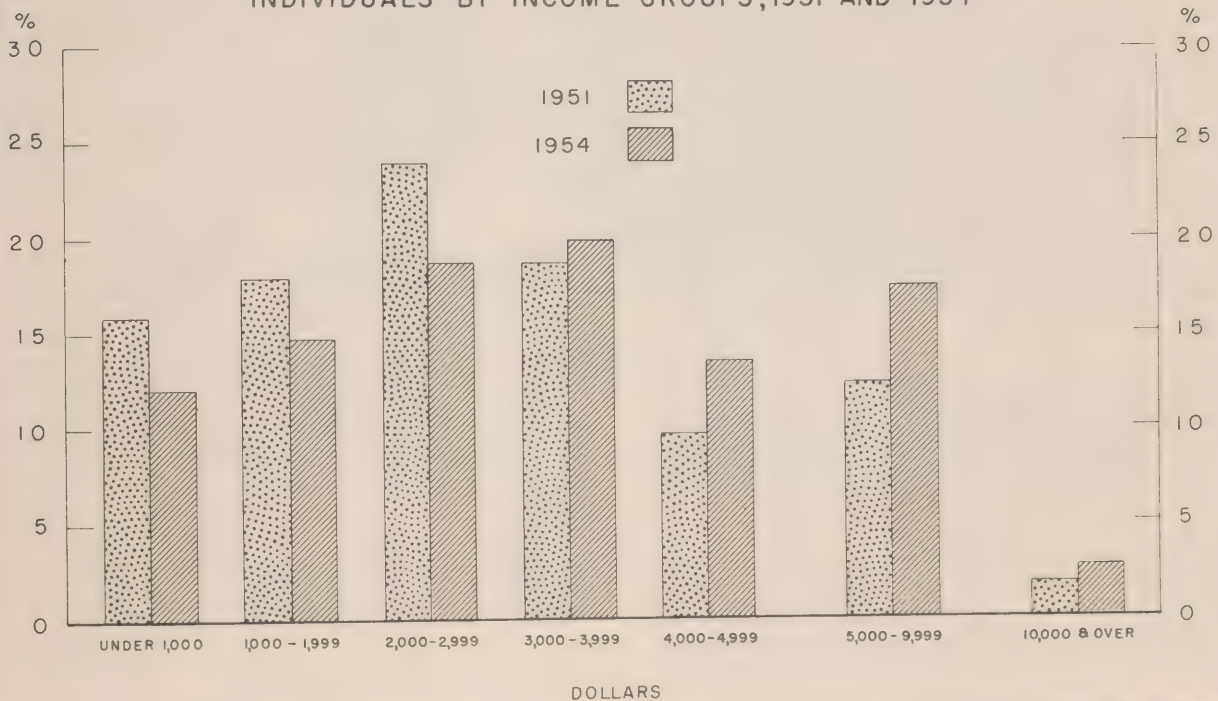
Family Incomes

The average income of families and unattached individuals in 1954 was \$3,654; this represents approximately a 15 per cent increase over the average income of \$3,185 received in 1951. The modal group (that containing the most families) occurred in the interval \$3,000 to \$3,499; the median income (the income which divides the distribution in half) was \$3,174. In 1954, just over one-quarter of families and unattached individuals had incomes below \$2,000; over half had incomes of \$2,000 to

\$5,000 while about one-fifth had incomes of \$5,000 or more.

By contrast, in 1951 the modal group was \$2,500 to \$2,999 while the median was \$2,703; the lower twenty-five per cent of incomes were below \$1,500 while the middle fifty per cent of incomes ranged from \$1,500 to \$4,000. The chart below shows by income brackets the percentage of families and unattached individuals in each income bracket in 1951 and in 1954.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS BY INCOME GROUPS, 1951 AND 1954

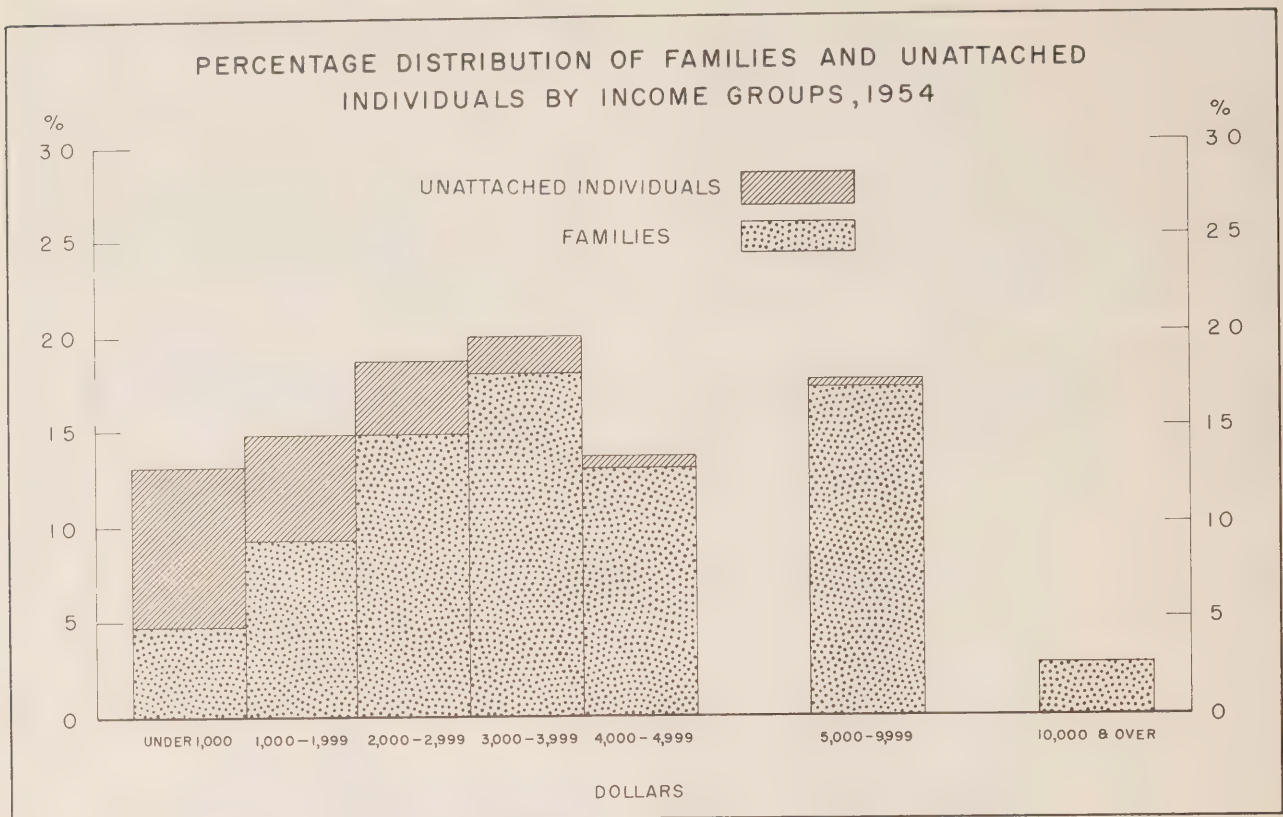


The greater part of the increase in income between 1951 and 1954 is largely an increase in real income over this period. The 1951 estimates were adjusted to a 1954 dollar basis using the implicit price deflator for personal expenditure on consumer goods and services from the National Accounts. In 1954 dollars the average incomes of families and unattached individuals in 1951 was \$3,283; thus, the average income of \$3,654 in 1954 is approximately 11 per cent higher in real terms. The overall increase in average incomes is largely attributable to the increase in earnings accruing to the non-farm labour force over this period; the average income from employment per worker in the labour force appeared to increase some 14 per cent between 1951 and 1954.

As in 1951, the lower income groups consisted largely of unattached individuals. The chart below shows, by income groups, the percentage of families and unattached individuals falling into each income bracket. In each income bracket, unattached individuals and families are indicated separately. The lower quartile consists largely of unattached individuals; in the income group under \$1,000 approximately 64 per cent of all family units are unattached individuals while for incomes of \$1,000 to \$1,999 the ratio is around 37 per cent. Above \$4,000, only a small fraction of the family units are unattached individuals. Unattached individuals are usually found in the youngest and oldest age groups—those just beginning their earnings careers and those who are in retirement. It is estimated

that nearly 50,000 family units had no income receipts for 1954; nearly all of these consisted of unattached individuals. Such units consist partially

of young persons who came into existence as separate units toward the end of the year and were only beginning to earn an income in 1955.



The figures underlying the chart are summarized in the table below; they show the percentage of the total of families and unattached individuals within

each income group and subdivide these percentages into unattached individuals and families.

Income Group	Percentage Distributions of Families and Unattached Individuals	Composition	
		Unattached Individuals	Families
		Percentage	
Under \$1,000	13.1	8.4	4.7
\$1,000-\$1,999	14.7	5.5	9.2
\$2,000-\$2,999	18.6	3.9	14.7
\$3,000-\$3,999	19.9	2.0	17.9
\$4,000-\$4,999	13.5	.6	12.9
\$5,000-\$9,999	17.5	.4	17.1
\$10,000 and Over	2.7		2.7
Total	100.0	20.8	79.2

Family Incomes by Source

Average incomes of families and unattached individuals whose income receipts originate mainly in investment income, transfer payments and pensions show greater increases in the average incomes between 1951 and 1954 than do family units with income largely from employment. Average incomes of these families rose from \$1,465 to \$1,860,

an increase of more than 25 per cent. This appears to be largely due to the widening of pension payments under the old age pension plan. The proportion of such family units with incomes of less than \$1,000 was approximately 50 per cent as contrasted with 62 per cent in 1951. Nearly 31 per cent had incomes of \$1,000 to \$1,999; this compares with 26 per cent in 1951.

Wage earning families and unattached individuals received an average income of \$3,899 in 1954 as compared with \$3,408 in 1951; if unattached individuals are excluded from the income distribution, wage earning families received an average of \$4,280, an increase of \$600 since 1951. This increase was accompanied by a decline in the percentage falling in the lower income brackets and an increase in the percentage in the upper income brackets. Approximately five and a half per cent reported incomes below \$1,500, contrasted with seven and a half per cent in 1951. At the upper income levels, 46 per cent had incomes of \$4,000 or more; the equivalent ratio in 1951 was 32 per cent.

As in 1951 the average incomes of families and unattached individuals whose major source of income was from self-employment were higher than those of wage-earning family units but, at the same time, more unequally distributed. Some 11 per cent of these units had incomes below \$1,000 while only 6 per cent of wage-and-salary-earning units were in these income brackets. At the upper income level more than 7 per cent of such families had incomes above \$10,000; the ratio of wage-and-salary-earning units at this level was slightly over 2 per cent. Average incomes of these family units rose from \$3,961 in 1951 to \$4,540 in 1954.

In addition to the increases in family incomes, the number of families and unattached individuals increased by 320,000. Of these 237,000 were wage-earning family units; approximately 13,000 were added to families whose major source of income was from self-employment, while the number of families whose major source of income was from other sources increased by 83,000. This latter increase may have resulted, partially, from the changes in social security payments implemented in 1952. The extension of old age pension payments to all persons over 70 and to some of those in the 65 to 69 age groups may have permitted some of these persons to live independently of relatives and thus led to some splitting up of families into separate units.

Family Income by Regions

In 1954 average incomes of families exceeded \$4,000 in three regions: Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Between 1951 and 1954 incomes reported rose from \$3,523 to \$4,152 in Quebec and from \$3,903 to \$4,591 in Ontario; the increase in British Columbia was from \$3,669 to \$4,230. Average family incomes in 1954 in the Prairie Provinces were \$3,925, while in the Atlantic Provinces they averaged \$2,874.

In the Atlantic Provinces nearly 30 per cent of family incomes were below \$1,500, while nearly fifty per cent had incomes between \$1,500 and \$4,000; in Quebec approximately 27 per cent of families had incomes below \$2,500, while 50 per

cent fell between \$2,500 and \$5,000; this also approximated the income range in which the middle half of family incomes fell in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. In Ontario the middle income groups ranged from \$3,000 to \$5,500.

Although substantial increases occurred in family incomes in all regions, increases in incomes within regions varied as between metropolitan centres (cities of 30,000 and over) and non-metropolitan centres. Unemployment in 1954 was at a higher level than in 1951 and, proportionately, was greatest in the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, and British Columbia, in that order. The effect of this situation on incomes in larger urban centres may have differed from the effects experienced in smaller centres and rural areas.

Incomes by Age and Sex of Head of Family

As in 1951, analysis indicates that incomes of families and unattached individuals differed substantially when units were classified by the age and sex of the head of the unit. Although units consisting of women living alone or headed by a woman showed greater increases than units headed by males, for most age groups the average incomes of such units were still usually half or less than half of the average incomes of family units headed by males. Differences are less, however, when units are headed by the very young or by those over 65.

Peak incomes were reached when heads of units were in the 40 to 64 age groups; average income for such family units was approximately \$4,200. For units headed by males, the highest average income, approximately \$4,600, was attained when the head was 50 to 64. Again, as in 1951, incomes dropped sharply when the head was over 65 when the average was somewhat less than \$2,500. Family units with heads in the 30 to 39 age group had the lowest ratio of low incomes, while family units with heads aged 50 to 64 had the greatest proportion of incomes above \$5,000.

Family Income by Family Characteristics

Average family income, as in 1951, increased as size of family increased; family incomes rose from an average income of \$3,491 for two person families to \$4,620 for families containing five or more persons. A higher proportion of large families have more than one income receiver in the family. However, as Tables 10, 11 and 12 indicate, larger families whose composition is such that they contain a preponderance of young children are less likely to have higher incomes. A classification of families by number of children under 16 indicates that incomes are higher in those families which have no children or only one or two children.

Table 11 classifies families of two or more persons into 4 broad classifications: (1) families consisting of a married couple, (2) married couples with unmarried children only, (3) families consisting of married couples with married children or other adult relatives present as well as, sometimes, unmarried children, and (4) families of other types. The third group of families may be termed "doubled-up" families—families composed of married couples who have living with them adult relatives other than unmarried children. Families of this type reported average incomes of \$5,344, with half of these families receiving incomes of approximately \$4,900 or more. Some 6 per cent of these families received incomes of \$10,000 or more.

Families of the last type consist of either "broken" families—that is families with only one parent and single children, or families of two or more related adults such as two sisters, a son or daughter who supports a parent and so forth. Family incomes of such families were lower than those of normal families or doubled-up families headed by a married couple.

On the average, family size, the average number of persons with income per income unit, and the number of persons with earnings per income unit showed little change from 1951 to 1954. However, families in the income brackets of \$3,000 to \$10,000 showed a decline in the average number of income recipients per family indicating that in the latter year family incomes in these brackets originated to a greater extent in the income of one person. Conversely, the average family size and the average number of income recipients per family increased substantially for families with incomes above \$10,000; this was especially true for wage and salary earning families. These changes suggest that the increase in the number of family incomes above \$10,000 appears to be attributable to a substantial extent, to the increased incomes among families with several income recipients. This seems to be supported by the fact that, while the number of individuals with incomes above \$10,000 rose by only 20,000, the number of families with incomes above \$10,000 rose by 44,000.

Change in Family Incomes between 1953 and 1954

Each person in the sample was asked a question on the change in income between 1953 and 1954—whether income rose, declined, or stayed constant, and the amount of change. Where complete information was obtained from all family members, replies were combined to determine the direction and extent of family income change. Analysis indicated that approximately 37 per cent of families and unattached individuals reported higher incomes in 1954 than in 1953; approximately 28 per cent stated that their incomes had not changed; 23 per cent indicated that incomes were down while income change was not reported by the remaining 12 per cent.

Individual Incomes

In the distribution of individual incomes the lower twenty-five per cent of individuals received incomes below \$800; this indicates little change from 1951 when the lower quartile fell below \$750. Half of all individuals in 1954 received incomes between \$800 and \$3,300; the 1951 range for this same group was \$750 to \$2,900. As in 1951, the lower income groups were dominated by the very young and the old. The lower quartile showed little change over this period because of the substantial increase in the numbers of persons receiving transfer payments and whose incomes were below \$1,000; these persons are largely old age pensioners who came under the new pension plan introduced in 1952.

By regions, Ontario, as in 1951, had the highest ratio of persons in the higher income groups; twenty-five per cent of individuals in Ontario had incomes of \$3,500 or over; in addition, Ontario reported the lowest percentage of incomes below \$1,000. The Atlantic Provinces again had a higher ratio of individual incomes in the lower income groups and a smaller ratio in the upper groups, than any other region. Twenty-five per cent of individuals in the Maritimes received less than \$450 while the top twenty-five per cent received \$2,400 or more.

The highest average income of \$2,538 in 1954 was in Ontario; this represents an increase of approximately 11 per cent over the 1951 average of \$2,289. Average income in British Columbia was \$2,421, an increase of 5 per cent over this three year period. Averages reported by Quebec and the Prairie Provinces were \$2,369 and \$2,200 respectively; the Atlantic Provinces again reported the lowest average of \$1,650.

The distribution of individual incomes for men is substantially different from the distribution for women, with both average and median incomes much higher for men than for women. A high proportion of women with incomes are subsidiary contributors to family incomes and their incomes tend to be concentrated at the lower end of the income distribution. A smaller proportion of women reported full year employment than did male workers; however, as Table 19 indicates, women employees who were employed for the full year averaged only slightly more than half the income reported by full time male employees. Male employees working for the whole year reported an average total income of \$3,719 while the average for women was \$1,984. This represents an increase of 20 per cent over \$3,097, the average full time male employee income in 1951, and an increase of 24 per cent over the average full time women employees' income of \$1,604 in 1951.

The distribution of individual incomes may be related to the individual's status in the labour force. Persons who were not in the labour force but who were in receipt of money income reported an average of \$975. This was \$153 or 19 per cent

greater than the 1951 figure, suggesting the effect of the universal old age pension plan as well as the effect of the increase in aggregate incomes which took place over the period. Employees averaged \$2,784 while the average for employers and own-accounts was \$3,904; the corresponding 1951 figures were \$2,376 and \$3,338. The 1954 average incomes reported by both groups were higher by 17 per cent over 1951.

By age groups, individual male incomes reached a peak in the 40 to 49 age group when the average income was \$3,633; this compares with an average of \$3,173 in 1951. The highest female average incomes were reported by those in the 30 to 39 age group. The male age group 19 and under received the lowest average income while those 65 and over received the second lowest; the reverse was true for females. This follows the same pattern as the 1951 distribution. Wage earners of 65 years or over

received much larger average income than those of all income recipients over 65; the average was \$2,836 for male wage earners in 1954 compared to \$1,676 for all male income recipients. The corresponding figures for 1951 were \$2,179 and \$1,545 representing increases of 30 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively. The same is true for women; female wage earners over 65 averaged \$1,492 in 1954 compared to \$736 for all income receivers. Some wage earners over 65 were probably in receipt of old age pensions as well as earnings.

Bibliography

For a discussion of the factors affecting the income distribution, the following book is recommended: Herman F. Miller, *Income of the American People*, John Wiley & Sons, 1955.

NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

The **family** is defined as a group of individuals sharing a common dwelling unit and related by blood, marriage or adoption. Thus, all relatives living together were considered to comprise one family unit whatever the degree of family relationship; aside from single sons and daughters, other relatives most commonly found living in the household were married sons and daughters and widowed parents. **Unattached individuals** are persons living by themselves or rooming in a household where they were not related to other household members and are included with families in the estimates of the distribution of family income shown in Tables 1 to 9, 12 and 13.

The estimates exclude families containing one or more persons whose major source of net income was from farming operations or military pay and allowances.

It should be noted that the family, as defined in the survey, is the family as it was constituted when the survey was conducted. No recall or adjustment was made to account for persons who were members of the family unit for part of the year and who left because of marriage, death or other reasons. Some family units existing at survey time were not family units during the whole year—for example, a couple who married in the middle of 1954. Income data were collected from each family member and considered to be part of the family's income in 1954 even if, in some cases, certain family members were part of another family unit part of the year. One exception, however, was made: families who had immigrated to Canada during 1954 and had earned some income abroad and some income in Canada were only classified by their Canadian income. Thus some families are classified at incomes which are somewhat lower than actual receipts because income prior to arrival in Canada was not included. However income from abroad of Canadian citizens residing in Canada at the time of the survey was included in the income distribution.

Individuals in Tables 14 to 23 are defined as all persons aged 14 and over receiving income in 1954 and whose major source of income was from sources other than farming or military pay.

All family and individual income distributions by income group refer to the income group classification of total income. **Total income** consists of income from the following sources:

1. Wages and Salaries: gross wages and salaries earned before deduction for such items as income taxes, unemployment insurance and pension funds. Commission income received by salesmen is also included in this category. All income in kind such as meals or living accommodation is excluded.

Where individuals received military pay in the form of reserve army pay, and where this was a minor part of total income, such income was included in the distribution and combined with wages and salaries.

2. Net Unincorporated Business Income: net income (gross income minus expenses) earned from self-employment either on own account or in an unincorporated business or in independent professional practice. Included here is net income earned from roomers and boarders and, possibly, in a few instances, net farm income where this is a minor component of income.

On the survey, data were collected on gross receipts from roomers and boarders since the estimation of net income in this instance is difficult; during editing net income from this source was assumed to be one-third of gross receipts. This may understate the income for persons keeping roomers only and, conversely, overstate net receipts from boarders but without more detailed data on types of lodgers an arbitrary treatment was necessary. Payments for room and board by relatives living in the same household were not included as income for the person receiving such payments.

3. Investment Income: bond interest, dividends, mortgage interest, net rents, estate income, and bank interest.

4. Government Transfer Payments (excluding annuities and retirement pensions): municipal, provincial and federal government payments of relief, old age, disability and blind pensions, veterans' bonuses, veterans' pensions, family allowances, mothers' allowances, workmen's compensation, and unemployment insurance.

5. Miscellaneous Income: retirement pensions, annuities, alimony, and other items not specified or included in the above categories.

Receipts of gifts, lump-sum settlements from insurance policies, income tax refunds, capital gains and losses, receipts from the sale of assets, and inheritances or bequests were excluded as was all income in kind such as meals or living accommodation.

Families and individuals were classified into subgroups based on the major source of income. Major source of income refers to the largest source of total income; the groupings used are wages and salaries (item 1 above), net unincorporated business income (item 2 above), and other money income (items 3, 4 and 5 above).

Tables 1 to 13 are analyses of family incomes while Tables 14 to 23 analyze individual incomes. It should be noted that Tables 1, 2, 14, 15 and 16

are primarily based upon survey data but adjusted by income tax statistics. Tables 3 to 13 and 17 to 23 are derived entirely from the sample survey with **no adjustment from tax statistics**. Adjustments were not made to all series for two reasons: income tax statistics are not available in sufficient detail and the amount of work involved to adjust in each case would be too great.

Aggregate income of all families in Table 1 is not equivalent to the aggregate incomes of all individuals in Table 14 because some individuals with wages or other non-farm income were members of families where other family members received net farm income as their major source of income. Families in which one or more members received their major income from farming were excluded from the family income estimates.

Several points should be noted:

(a) In Table 11 the following classifications of family characteristics are used: (i) Married couple—families consisting of a married couple with no other relatives living with them. (ii) Married couple, single children—families composed of a married couple and unmarried single children of any age. (iii) Married couple, children and other relatives—these are family units headed by married couples and including married children or other adult relatives such as parents, as well as possibly unmarried children. (iv) All other families—this classification includes families of one parent and single children (broken families) and families consisting of two or more adults and related as brothers and sisters, child and parent and so forth. For the distribution of incomes of unattached individuals see Table 9.

(b) It should be noted that the decline in the number of individuals whose major source of income was "net unincorporated business income" in 1954 as compared with 1951 is the result of a change in the treatment of net income from roomers and boarders. An adjustment based on data collected in the 1948 Family Expenditures Survey was made to the 1951 estimate to adjust for underreporting of such receipts. The 1948 survey treated such receipts as the income of the wife. The 1954 survey questionnaire collected information directly on such receipts and assigned the income to the person reporting it. This means that, in many cases, such income was reported as part of the income of the head of the family. While this change in methodology affects the individual income statistics, it does not affect the family income estimates since family

income is the combined income of all family members.

(c) **Errata.**—Users comparing the data in Tables 18 and 20 with the corresponding estimates for 1951 should note the following corrections to the 1951 tables. In Table 14 of Reference Paper No. 52, *Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes in Canada, by Size, 1951*, page 25, the average income of all individuals in the Atlantic Provinces with major source of income from wages and salaries should read \$1,781 instead of \$2,060.

The correct figures for column 1, Table 19, page 28, of Reference Paper No. 52 are given below.

Income Group	All Incomes
(a) Males	
Under \$500	5.6
\$500- \$999	7.4
\$1,000-\$1,499	8.3
\$1,500-\$1,999	11.6
\$2,000-\$2,499	16.6
\$2,500-\$2,999	16.5
\$3,000-\$3,999	22.2
\$4,000-\$4,999	6.7
\$5,000-\$9,999	4.4
\$10,000 and Over .....	.8
Total	100.0
Average Income	\$2,642
Median Income	\$2,515
(b) Females	
Under \$500	22.8
\$500- \$999	22.0
\$1,000-\$1,499	19.9
\$1,500-\$1,999	19.3
\$2,000-\$2,499	11.3
\$2,500-\$2,999	3.0
\$3,000-\$3,999	1.4
\$4,000-\$4,999 .....	.2
\$5,000-\$9,999 .....	.1
\$10,000 and Over	
Total	100.0
Average Income	\$1,198
Median Income	\$1,130

TABLES

**Tables 1-13: Incomes of Unattached
Individuals and Families**

Tables 14-23: Individual Incomes

Appendix on Sources and Methods

SYMBOL

-- sample too small to provide an estimate

TABLE 1. Distribution of Unattached Individuals and Families¹ (number and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1954

Income Group	All Individuals and Families		Major Source of Income					
			Wages and Salaries		Net Unincorporated Business Income		Other Money Income	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Under \$500.....	220,000 ²	5.6	52,000	1.7	19,000	5.1	101,000	20.3
\$500 - \$999.....	296,000	7.5	130,000	4.3	21,000	5.7	145,000	29.2
\$1,000 - \$1,499.....	307,000	7.8	179,000	5.9	23,000	6.2	105,000	21.1
\$1,500 - \$1,999.....	270,000	6.9	195,000	6.5	27,000	7.3	48,000	9.7
\$2,000 - \$2,499.....	348,000	8.9	274,000	9.1	46,000	12.4	28,000	5.6
\$2,500 - \$2,999.....	382,000	9.7	321,000	10.7	43,000	11.6	18,000	3.6
\$3,000 - \$3,499.....	405,000	10.3	365,000	12.1	31,000	8.4	9,000	1.8
\$3,500 - \$3,999.....	378,000	9.6	348,000	11.5	23,000	6.2	7,000	1.4
\$4,000 - \$4,499.....	317,000	8.1	281,000	9.3	27,000	7.3	9,000	1.8
\$4,500 - \$4,999.....	211,000	5.4	194,000	6.4	13,000	3.5	4,000	.8
\$5,000 - \$6,999.....	491,000	12.5	439,000	14.6	43,000	11.6	9,000	1.8
\$7,000 - \$9,999.....	198,000	5.0	166,000	5.5	29,000	7.8	3,000	.6
\$10,000 and Over	107,000	2.7	70,000	2.3	26,000	7.0	11,000	2.2
Total	3,930,000	100.0	3,014,000	100.0	371,000	100.0	497,000	100.0
Average Income.....		\$3,654		\$3,899		\$4,540		\$1,860
Median Income.....		\$3,174		\$3,487		\$3,100		\$1,011

1. In Reference Paper No. 52 the term "family" included "unattached individuals". To avoid confusion the full description "families and unattached individuals" is used in this Paper. Despite the change in terminology, this table is comparable to the similar table in the 1951 study. (For definitions of families and unattached individuals see p. 15).

2. This figure includes 48,000 families with no income during the year; these consist mainly of newly formed family units (largely unattached individuals).

TABLE 2. Distribution of Aggregate Incomes of Unattached Individuals and Families¹ (amount and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1954

Income Group	All Individuals and Families		Major Source of Income					
			Wages and Salaries		Net Unincorporated Business Income		Other Money Income	
	\$ Millions	Per Cent	\$ Millions	Per Cent	\$ Millions	Per Cent	\$ Millions	Per Cent
Under \$500.....	56.3	.4	14.3	.1	1.5	.1	40.5	4.4
\$500 - \$999.....	224.3	1.6	97.7	.8	16.3	1.0	110.3	11.9
\$1,000 - \$1,499.....	377.8	2.6	222.4	1.9	26.6	1.6	128.8	13.9
\$1,500 - \$1,999.....	471.9	3.3	341.0	2.9	47.1	2.8	83.8	9.1
\$2,000 - \$2,499.....	781.2	5.4	616.9	5.2	102.1	6.1	62.2	6.7
\$2,500 - \$2,999.....	1,047.1	7.3	882.7	7.5	115.4	6.9	49.0	5.3
\$3,000 - \$3,499.....	1,318.0	9.2	1,188.4	10.1	100.3	5.9	29.3	3.2
\$3,500 - \$3,999.....	1,417.7	9.9	1,307.5	11.1	84.4	5.0	25.8	2.8
\$4,000 - \$4,499.....	1,347.2	9.4	1,194.7	10.2	113.8	6.7	38.7	4.2
\$4,500 - \$4,999.....	994.6	6.9	913.8	7.8	61.7	3.7	19.1	2.1
\$5,000 - \$6,999.....	2,858.3	19.9	2,553.3	21.7	253.4	15.0	51.6	5.6
\$7,000 - \$9,999.....	1,599.1	11.1	1,332.9	11.3	241.9	14.4	24.3	2.6
\$10,000 and Over	1,867.2	13.0	1,086.4	9.3	519.7	30.8	261.1	28.2
Total	14,360.7	100.0	11,752.0	100.0	1,684.2	100.0	924.5	100.0

1. See Footnote 1, Table 1.

TABLE 3. Percentage Distribution of Unattached Individuals and Families¹ by Income Groups and by Regions, 1954

Income Group	Atlantic Provinces ²		Quebec		Ontario		Prairie Provinces		British Columbia	
	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families
Percentage										
Under \$500	33.1	5.0	23.4	1.8	17.6	1.2	17.4	2.0	14.7	1.7
\$500 — \$999	20.9	11.5	15.0	2.8	19.1	1.9	24.8	3.8	24.8	4.2
\$1,000 — \$1,499	19.6	12.5	18.4	4.7	13.5	3.5	17.4	5.7	13.9	6.5
\$1,500 — \$1,999	7.4	10.8	12.5	7.3	9.7	3.2	10.7	5.6	10.1	4.6
\$2,000 — \$2,499	9.5	9.5	14.5	11.0	12.1	5.5	9.2	10.1	11.8	5.7
\$2,500 — \$2,999	--	10.8	5.0	11.1	9.7	9.2	7.8	10.6	5.9	9.1
\$3,000 — \$3,499	2.0	9.3	4.7	12.1	8.3	11.8	4.6	11.6	5.0	9.6
\$3,500 — \$3,999	3.4	9.3	1.7	9.9	3.6	12.9	5.3	10.5	4.6	10.6
\$4,000 — \$4,499 .....	.7	5.8	1.7	8.9	2.9	11.3	.6	10.3	1.3	11.2
\$4,500 — \$4,999	1.4	3.3	.3	7.4	1.3	7.9	1.3	6.4	2.1	9.3
\$5,000 — \$6,999	1.4	8.5	1.7	13.3	1.0	20.1	.8	15.9	5.9	16.7
\$7,000 — \$9,999	--	2.4	1.1	5.8	.9	7.8		5.3		7.0
\$10,000 and over .....	.7	1.3		4.0	.4	3.8		2.2		3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Income	\$1,295	\$2,874	\$1,553	\$4,152	\$1,813	\$4,591	\$1,492	\$3,925	\$1,793	\$4,230
Median Income	\$904	\$2,532	\$1,314	\$3,466	\$1,492	\$4,034	\$1,223	\$3,528	\$1,377	\$3,905

1. See Footnote 1, Table 1, page 19.

2. Atlantic Provinces include Newfoundland.

TABLE 4. Percentage Distribution of Unattached Individuals and Families¹ by Income Groups, by Regions, and by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Centres,² 1954

Income Group	Atlantic Provinces ³			Quebec			Ontario			Prairie Provinces			British Columbia		
	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.
Percentage															
Under \$500	9.2	3.1	12.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.4	5.3	6.1	5.3	7.2	4.7	4.2	5.5
\$500 — \$999	12.9	6.6	15.9	4.6	3.1	7.1	5.6	5.3	6.1	9.4	7.3	12.1	9.0	7.7	11.0
\$1,000 — \$1,499	13.6	8.1	16.2	6.6	4.8	9.8	5.7	4.7	7.4	8.8	8.4	9.3	8.2	7.4	9.5
\$1,500 — \$1,999	10.3	3.1	13.7	8.1	6.3	11.1	4.6	3.9	5.7	7.0	6.0	8.2	5.9	4.4	8.2
\$2,000 — \$2,499	9.5	8.4	10.0	11.5	10.0	14.0	6.9	6.1	8.3	9.9	8.8	11.2	7.1	6.6	8.0
\$2,500 — \$2,999	9.2	10.3	8.6	10.2	8.8	12.7	9.3	7.9	11.8	9.8	7.0	13.4	8.3	7.1	10.2
\$3,000 — \$3,499	8.3	11.9	6.5	11.0	11.5	10.2	11.0	10.3	12.2	9.7	8.4	11.3	8.5	6.3	12.0
\$3,500 — \$3,999	8.5	12.5	6.5	8.7	9.9	6.6	10.8	10.9	10.8	9.1	10.4	7.4	9.2	9.7	8.5
\$4,000 — \$4,499	5.0	6.6	4.3	7.8	9.3	5.3	9.5	9.1	10.3	7.7	9.3	5.7	8.9	9.8	7.5
\$4,500 — \$4,999	3.0	5.3	1.9	6.4	6.9	5.3	6.4	7.3	5.0	5.1	6.2	3.7	7.6	8.5	6.2
\$5,000 — \$6,999	7.5	15.6	3.6	11.7	13.3	8.9	16.0	17.7	13.1	11.9	14.5	8.6	14.2	17.4	9.2
\$7,000 — \$9,999	2.0	4.7	.7	5.1	6.6	2.6	6.3	8.2	3.1	3.9	5.9	1.4	5.4	7.7	1.7
\$10,000 and over	1.2	3.8		3.4	4.6	1.4	3.0	4.2	1.0	1.6	2.5	.5	2.8	3.1	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Income	\$2,638	\$3,886	\$2,045	\$3,779	\$4,220	\$3,018	\$3,989	\$4,300	\$3,454	\$3,275	\$3,737	\$2,699	\$3,662	\$4,037	\$3,084
Median Income	\$2,210	\$3,436	\$1,715	\$3,186	\$3,530	\$2,625	\$3,601	\$3,839	\$3,221	\$2,948	\$3,428	\$2,574	\$3,406	\$3,824	\$2,882

1. See Footnote 1, Table 1, page 19.

2. Metropolitan centres are centres with a population of 30,000 and over; non-metropolitan centres are those with less than 30,000.

3. Atlantic Provinces include Newfoundland.

TABLE 5. Percentage Distribution of Unattached Individuals and Families¹ whose Major Source of Income is Wages and Salaries, by Income Groups, by Regions, and by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Centres,² 1954

Income Group	Atlantic Provinces ³			Quebec			Ontario			Prairie Provinces			British Columbia		
	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.
	Percentage														
Under \$500	3.0	.7	4.4	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.0	.9	1.2	2.4	2.2	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.9
\$500- \$999	8.7	5.4	10.8	3.6	2.4	5.8	3.3	3.6	2.5	4.7	3.2	6.9	2.3	2.7	1.6
\$1,000-\$1,499	13.7	6.5	18.1	5.8	4.5	8.3	4.0	3.7	4.5	6.6	5.8	7.7	4.0	4.0	4.0
\$1,500-\$1,999	9.8	3.2	13.9	7.1	5.1	10.9	4.1	3.6	5.0	7.7	5.9	10.3	5.4	2.9	9.7
\$2,000-\$2,499	10.8	8.3	12.3	10.0	8.7	12.3	7.1	6.3	8.6	11.3	8.6	15.1	7.9	6.2	10.9
\$2,500-\$2,999	10.9	11.9	10.4	10.9	9.1	14.5	10.2	8.3	13.8	10.5	7.6	14.8	8.8	5.8	14.0
\$3,000-\$3,499	10.4	12.6	9.0	12.5	12.8	11.8	12.5	11.4	14.4	12.1	10.3	14.8	10.3	7.6	15.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	10.5	14.0	8.4	10.0	11.7	6.7	12.9	12.4	13.8	10.6	12.8	7.5	12.0	12.2	11.7
\$4,000-\$4,499	5.7	6.5	5.3	8.6	9.7	6.3	10.5	10.0	11.4	8.9	11.1	5.7	11.5	13.1	8.6
\$4,500-\$4,999	3.6	5.8	2.2	7.7	8.3	6.6	7.6	8.2	6.4	6.5	7.6	4.8	9.5	10.5	7.8
\$5,000-\$6,999	9.3	17.6	4.2	13.4	15.0	10.5	17.9	19.4	15.0	13.3	16.4	8.6	17.7	21.1	11.7
\$7,000-\$9,999	2.7	5.4	1.1	6.0	7.5	3.1	6.4	8.3	2.7	4.5	6.7	1.1	6.9	9.8	1.9
\$10,000 and Over .....	.8	2.2		2.8	3.7	1.0	2.7	3.8	.5	1.0	1.7		2.1	2.7	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Income	\$2,948	\$3,875	\$2,380	\$3,939	\$4,311	\$3,230	\$4,202	\$4,476	\$3,674	\$3,548	\$4,010	\$2,861	\$4,125	\$4,509	\$3,454
Median Income	\$2,683	\$3,550	\$2,113	\$3,431	\$3,751	\$2,861	\$3,802	\$3,991	\$3,500	\$3,280	\$3,749	\$2,746	\$3,903	\$4,278	\$3,259

1. See Footnote 1, Table 1, page 19.

2. Metropolitan centres are centres with population of 30,000 and over; non-metropolitan centres are those with less than 30,000.

3. Atlantic Provinces includes Newfoundland.

TABLE 6. Percentage Distribution of Unattached Individuals and Families¹, by Income Groups, by Sex, and by Employment Status of Head, 1954

Income Group	Employment Status of Head ²								
	Not in the Labour Force			Employee			Employer or Own Account		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female ³
	Percentage								
Under \$500	19.8	15.1	27.0	1.8	1.2	6.7	2.8	1.5	
\$500- \$999	20.1	20.2	20.0	3.8	2.3	15.9	4.3	2.9	
\$1,000-\$1,499	15.6	17.9	12.1	5.4	3.9	17.6	6.6	5.3	
\$1,500-\$1,999	8.5	8.8	8.1	5.9	5.1	12.7	7.4	7.5	
\$2,000-\$2,499	6.6	8.4	3.8	9.1	8.1	16.9	11.1	11.8	
\$2,500-\$2,999	6.4	6.0	7.2	10.3	10.1	11.5	10.4	10.7	
\$3,000-\$3,499	4.5	4.4	4.7	12.2	12.8	7.3	8.1	8.6	
\$3,500-\$3,999	3.1	2.9	3.3	11.9	12.9	3.2	6.7	7.1	
\$4,000-\$4,499	3.6	3.6	3.6	9.4	10.4	1.3	9.3	9.7	
\$4,500-\$4,999	2.1	1.8	2.6	7.3	8.0	1.7	4.2	4.2	
\$5,000-\$6,999	5.7	6.6	4.3	15.1	16.5	3.7	14.0	14.8	
\$7,000-\$9,999	2.6	2.4	2.7	5.5	6.0	1.3	7.0	7.2	
\$10,000 and Over	1.3	1.8	.7	2.2	2.5	.1	8.0	8.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average Income	\$2,109	\$2,253	\$1,886	\$3,912	\$4,142	\$2,063	\$4,671	\$4,870	
Median Income	\$1,321	\$1,409	\$1,120	\$3,558	\$3,746	\$1,889	\$3,454	\$3,612	

1. See Footnote 1, Table 1, page 19.

2. Individuals were classified by their employment status at the time of the survey. This is not necessarily the same as their employment status during 1954.

3. Distribution not shown separately because of the relatively small number of families in this category in the sample.

TABLE 7. Percentage Distribution of Unattached Individuals and Families¹, by Income Groups and by Age and Sex of Head, 1954

Income Group	All Individuals and Families	Age of Head				
		29 and Under	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and Over

All Individuals and Families		Percentage				
Under \$500	5.6	6.3	1.8	2.8	5.7	14.2
\$500- \$999	7.5	7.7	3.0	2.9	5.8	20.7
\$1,000-\$1,499	7.8	9.3	4.5	5.2	7.0	14.4
\$1,500-\$1,999	6.9	8.6	5.3	5.7	5.9	8.6
\$2,000-\$2,499	8.9	12.7	8.8	7.6	8.1	7.6
\$2,500-\$2,999	9.7	10.0	10.6	9.2	9.5	7.8
\$3,000-\$3,499	10.3	12.0	12.3	11.6	8.8	5.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	9.6	10.4	14.4	9.7	7.6	3.9
\$4,000-\$4,499	8.1	7.5	11.9	9.2	6.3	5.0
\$4,500-\$4,999	5.4	5.1	7.2	7.7	5.6	2.9
\$5,000-\$6,999	12.5	8.2	14.3	17.9	16.5	5.0
\$7,000-\$9,999	5.0	1.6	4.2	6.8	8.4	2.7
\$10,000 and Over	2.7	.6	1.7	3.6	4.9	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Income	\$3,654	\$2,886	\$3,892	\$4,199	\$4,191	\$2,460
Median Income	\$3,174	\$2,754	\$3,629	\$3,755	\$3,456	\$1,544

Male Head		Percentage				
Under \$500	3.2	3.9	1.0	1.3	3.3	10.1
\$500- \$999	5.0	5.5	1.6	2.0	3.5	19.0
\$1,000-\$1,499	6.0	6.9	3.7	3.9	5.5	14.6
\$1,500-\$1,999	5.9	7.7	4.9	5.2	5.2	8.4
\$2,000-\$2,499	8.6	11.6	7.9	7.7	8.0	9.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	9.6	10.5	10.7	8.5	9.4	8.5
\$3,000-\$3,499	11.1	13.4	13.0	12.2	9.5	5.2
\$3,500-\$3,999	10.8	12.6	15.4	10.0	8.7	4.5
\$4,000-\$4,499	9.3	9.2	12.5	10.2	7.1	5.6
\$4,500-\$4,999	6.7	6.0	7.6	8.4	6.3	3.3
\$5,000-\$6,999	14.9	10.0	15.4	19.4	18.2	6.4
\$7,000-\$9,999	5.6	2.0	4.6	7.4	9.3	3.0
\$10,000 and Over	3.1	.7	1.8	3.9	6.0	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Income	\$3,962	\$3,207	\$4,060	\$4,436	\$4,617	\$2,760
Median Income	\$3,527	\$3,145	\$3,734	\$3,959	\$3,821	\$1,875

Female Head		Percentage				
Under \$500	17.2	16.4	11.3	15.1	16.1	23.9
\$500- \$999	18.4	17.0	19.8	10.8	15.9	25.0
\$1,000-\$1,499	15.4	19.7	14.7	15.9	13.4	13.9
\$1,500-\$1,999	10.2	12.7	10.2	10.3	9.0	9.1
\$2,000-\$2,499	10.1	17.3	18.6	7.3	8.3	4.1
\$2,500-\$2,999	9.2	7.9	9.6	15.1	10.2	5.9
\$3,000-\$3,499	5.7	6.1	4.0	6.9	5.6	5.5
\$3,500-\$3,999	3.1	.9	2.3	7.8	3.2	2.5
\$4,000-\$4,499	2.5	--	5.1	1.3	2.9	3.6
\$4,500-\$4,999	2.1	1.5	3.4	2.2	2.2	1.1
\$5,000-\$6,999	3.7	.6	1.1	5.2	8.8	1.6
\$7,000-\$9,999	2.0			1.7	4.1	2.3
\$10,000 and Over .....	.4			.4	.2	.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Income	\$1,936	\$1,539	\$1,880	\$2,203	\$2,304	\$1,732
Median Income	\$1,465	\$1,420	\$1,707	\$1,895	\$1,756	\$1,040

1. See Footnote 1, Table 1, page 19.

TABLE 8. Percentage Distribution of Unattached Individuals and Families¹ whose Major Source of Income is Wages and Salaries, by Income Groups and by Age and Sex of Head, 1954

Income Group	All Individuals and Families	Age of Head				
		29 and Under	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and Over
		Percentage				
All Individuals and Families						
Under \$500	1.7	3.5	.4	1.4	1.8	1.8
\$500 - \$999	4.3	7.8	1.9	2.2	4.4	5.6
\$1,000 - \$1,499	5.9	9.9	4.3	4.7	4.8	6.5
\$1,500 - \$1,999	6.5	8.8	5.2	5.1	4.8	9.5
\$2,000 - \$2,499	9.1	12.7	8.7	7.6	7.2	9.6
\$2,500 - \$2,999	10.7	10.9	10.2	9.1	10.4	13.5
\$3,000 - \$3,499	12.1	12.7	13.4	11.9	10.3	10.9
\$3,500 - \$3,999	11.5	11.2	15.7	10.6	8.8	8.6
\$4,000 - \$4,499	9.3	7.3	12.5	10.3	6.7	9.3
\$4,500 - \$4,999	6.4	5.5	7.9	8.9	6.7	5.4
\$5,000 - \$6,999	14.6	8.0	15.3	18.4	19.6	9.6
\$7,000 - \$9,999	5.5	1.4	3.8	7.2	9.8	6.5
\$10,000 and Over	2.3	.3	.8	2.7	4.7	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Income	\$3,899	\$2,917	\$3,861	\$4,220	\$4,489	\$3,004
Median Income	\$3,487	\$2,834	\$3,688	\$3,877	\$3,860	\$3,160
Male Head		Percentage				
Under \$500	1.1	2.3	.3	.7	1.4	1.2
\$500 - \$999	2.6	5.5	1.2	1.3	2.8	4.2
\$1,000 - \$1,499	4.4	7.3	3.4	3.4	3.9	6.0
\$1,500 - \$1,999	5.3	7.8	4.6	4.6	4.0	8.6
\$2,000 - \$2,499	8.3	11.2	7.8	7.5	6.6	10.2
\$2,500 - \$2,999	10.1	11.4	10.0	8.4	9.9	13.5
\$3,000 - \$3,499	12.5	14.0	13.9	12.2	10.6	10.0
\$3,500 - \$3,999	12.5	13.5	16.5	10.8	9.6	9.1
\$4,000 - \$4,499	10.3	9.0	13.0	11.2	7.1	9.3
\$4,500 - \$4,999	7.9	6.3	8.1	9.6	7.4	6.1
\$5,000 - \$6,999	16.6	9.7	16.2	19.7	20.9	12.1
\$7,000 - \$9,999	6.0	1.7	4.0	7.7	10.4	6.3
\$10,000 and Over	2.5	.3	.8	3.0	5.5	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Income	\$4,112	\$3,199	\$3,972	\$4,407	\$4,752	\$4,128
Median Income	\$3,727	\$3,160	\$3,764	\$4,049	\$4,086	\$3,313
Female Head		Percentage				
Under \$500	5.6	8.9	.8	7.7	3.9	3.6
\$500 - \$999	13.7	18.1	12.1	10.4	13.6	10.0
\$1,000 - \$1,499	15.3	21.2	17.7	17.0	10.1	7.9
\$1,500 - \$1,999	11.5	13.3	14.5	9.3	9.3	12.1
\$2,000 - \$2,499	13.9	19.5	22.6	8.8	10.1	7.9
\$2,500 - \$2,999	12.2	8.9	12.9	15.4	12.8	13.6
\$3,000 - \$3,499	8.5	6.8	5.6	8.8	8.9	13.6
\$3,500 - \$3,999	4.3	1.0	2.4	8.8	4.3	7.1
\$4,000 - \$4,499	3.3	--	4.8	1.6	4.3	9.3
\$4,500 - \$4,999	2.9	1.7	4.8	2.7	3.1	3.6
\$5,000 - \$6,999	5.2	.7	1.6	6.6	12.8	2.1
\$7,000 - \$9,999	3.1			2.2	6.6	7.1
\$10,000 and Over .....	.4			.5		2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Income	\$2,447	\$1,688	\$2,224	\$2,515	\$3,003	\$3,123
Median Income	\$2,140	\$1,567	\$2,106	\$2,312	\$2,613	\$2,815

1. See Footnote 1, Table 1, page 19.

TABLE 9. Percentage Distribution of Unattached Individuals and Families¹ by Income Groups and by Size of Family, 1954

Income Group	Individuals	Size of Family (Number of persons) ²				
		All Families	2	3	4	5 or More
		Percentage				
All Individuals and Families						
Under \$500	19.5	1.9	3.7	2.1	1.0	.7
\$500 — \$999	20.5	3.7	7.5	3.6	1.6	1.5
\$1,000 — \$1,499	15.8	5.4	9.3	3.6	2.6	5.0
\$1,500 — \$1,999	10.3	5.6	6.8	6.3	2.7	6.1
\$2,000 — \$2,499	11.6	8.2	10.0	9.0	6.6	6.8
\$2,500 — \$2,999	7.2	10.1	11.9	9.2	11.4	8.0
\$3,000 — \$3,499	5.9	11.3	10.0	12.1	11.9	11.7
\$3,500 — \$3,999	3.7	11.1	8.4	12.2	12.2	12.0
\$4,000 — \$4,499	1.8	9.9	7.8	10.7	11.1	10.5
\$4,500 — \$4,999	1.2	7.2	5.9	8.1	8.0	7.1
\$5,000 — \$6,999	1.7	16.0	13.4	14.8	19.9	16.9
\$7,000 — \$9,999 .....	.5	6.2	3.5	5.8	6.6	8.9
\$10,000 and Over .....	.2	3.3	1.8	2.5	4.3	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Income	\$1,650	\$4,143	\$3,491	\$3,989	\$4,555	\$4,620
Median Income	\$1,312	\$3,663	\$3,033	\$3,671	\$3,993	\$3,920
Major Source of Income: Wages and Salaries						
		Percentage				
Under \$500	7.3	.5	1.2	.7	.4	--
\$500 — \$999	15.8	1.6	2.9	1.7	1.1	.8
\$1,000 — \$1,499	17.3	3.5	4.4	2.6	2.2	4.3
\$1,500 — \$1,999	13.1	4.7	5.2	5.5	2.4	5.5
\$2,000 — \$2,499	16.6	7.4	8.9	8.4	6.6	6.1
\$2,500 — \$2,999	10.0	10.4	13.7	9.3	11.6	7.8
\$3,000 — \$3,499	8.6	12.7	12.9	13.6	12.0	12.4
\$3,500 — \$3,999	4.8	12.8	11.1	13.8	13.4	13.1
\$4,000 — \$4,499	2.3	10.8	9.1	11.4	11.5	11.2
\$4,500 — \$4,999	1.2	8.5	7.9	9.5	8.8	7.9
\$5,000 — \$6,999	1.9	17.8	17.2	16.0	20.3	17.7
\$7,000 — \$9,999 .....	.8	6.6	4.3	5.5	6.7	9.4
\$10,000 and Over .....	.2	2.6	1.1	2.0	3.0	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Income	\$2,021	\$4,280	\$3,882	\$4,105	\$4,463	\$4,608
Median Income	\$1,864	\$3,854	\$3,536	\$3,799	\$4,020	\$3,999

1. See Footnote 1, Table 1, page 19.

2. Size of family refers to the total number of persons in the family both adults and children.

TABLE 10. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups and by Number of Children Under 16 Years, 1934

Income Group	No Children ¹	1 Child	2 Children	3 Children	4 or More Children
Percentage					
All Families					
Under \$500	2.7	2.0	1.2	.9	1.1
\$500 - \$999	5.8	3.2	1.6	1.9	1.8
\$1,000 - \$1,499	7.3	2.8	3.7	5.3	7.1
\$1,500 - \$1,999	6.1	4.9	3.1	5.3	10.3
\$2,000 - \$2,499	8.1	8.8	7.6	6.6	9.6
\$2,500 - \$2,999	10.2	9.2	11.2	8.7	10.9
\$3,000 - \$3,499	9.1	11.8	13.5	16.5	10.6
\$3,500 - \$3,999	8.2	13.2	11.7	14.3	13.7
\$4,000 - \$4,499	8.0	10.4	11.5	13.2	10.0
\$4,500 - \$4,999	6.6	8.0	8.5	6.4	5.8
\$5,000 - \$6,999	17.3	15.6	17.4	13.1	11.9
\$7,000 - \$9,999	6.8	6.2	5.5	6.0	5.0
\$10,000 and Over	3.6	3.9	3.5	1.8	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Income	\$4,131	\$4,182	\$4,343	\$3,975	\$3,911
Median Income	\$3,538	\$3,778	\$3,843	\$3,670	\$3,438
Major Source of Income: Wages and Salaries					
Percentage					
Under \$500 .....	.7	.9	.2	--	--
\$500 - \$999	2.3	2.0	.6	1.5	.4
\$1,000 - \$1,499	3.5	2.0	3.3	4.6	5.8
\$1,500 - \$1,999	4.0	4.7	3.5	5.2	8.7
\$2,000 - \$2,499	6.7	8.7	7.3	5.6	9.2
\$2,500 - \$2,999	10.9	9.6	11.5	7.4	11.5
\$3,000 - \$3,499	10.9	12.8	13.6	18.1	11.4
\$3,500 - \$3,999	10.2	14.5	12.8	15.7	15.7
\$4,000 - \$4,499	9.0	10.6	12.1	14.1	11.5
\$4,500 - \$4,999	6.3	8.8	9.6	6.8	6.8
\$5,000 - \$6,999	21.3	15.9	18.1	13.3	13.1
\$7,000 - \$9,999	8.3	6.0	5.2	6.2	5.2
\$10,000 and Over	5.8	3.4	2.3	1.5	.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Income	\$4,484	\$4,229	\$4,268	\$4,061	\$3,824
Median Income	\$4,041	\$3,814	\$3,895	\$3,742	\$3,596

1. Families of two or more persons without any children under 16.

TABLE 11. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups and by Family Characteristics, 1954¹

Income Group	Married Couple Only	Married Couple with Single Children	Married Couple with Children and Other Relatives	All Other Families
	Percentage			
Under \$500	3.3	.9	.3	5.8
\$500-\$999	7.1	2.0	.6	8.3
\$1,000-\$1,499	8.8	3.5	2.9	10.7
\$1,500-\$1,999	5.9	5.1	3.0	10.2
\$2,000-\$2,499	9.6	8.2	3.9	7.8
\$2,500-\$2,999	11.6	10.0	5.2	11.3
\$3,000-\$3,499	10.2	12.9	8.9	7.5
\$3,500-\$3,999	8.9	12.7	10.6	7.2
\$4,000-\$4,499	8.3	11.5	8.0	6.0
\$4,500-\$4,999	5.7	7.7	8.3	6.7
\$5,000-\$6,999	14.8	15.4	28.7	11.7
\$7,000-\$9,999	3.9	6.3	13.4	4.9
\$10,000 and Over	1.9	3.7	6.2	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Income	\$3,643	\$4,323	\$5,344	\$3,276
Median Income	\$3,178	\$3,785	\$4,897	\$2,818

1. For a description of family characteristics see page 16. The classifications do not include unattached individuals; for a description of the income of unattached individuals see Table 9, page 24.

TABLE 12. Average Size of Income Units¹, Average Number of Income Recipients, and Average Number of Income Earners by Income Groups, 1954

Income Group	Average Size of Family ²	Average Number of Income Recipients ³	Average Number of Income Earners ⁴
	Number of Persons		
All Individuals and Families			
Under \$1,000	1.67	1.01	.56
\$1,000-\$1,999	2.67	1.28	.95
\$2,000-\$2,999	3.09	1.28	1.14
\$3,000-\$3,999	3.61	1.39	1.26
\$4,000-\$4,999	3.80	1.62	1.48
\$5,000-\$9,999	4.03	2.10	1.92
\$10,000 and Over	4.52	2.45	2.21
Major Source of Income: Wages and Salaries			
Under \$1,000	1.61	1.08	1.05
\$1,000-\$1,999	2.72	1.17	1.10
\$2,000-\$2,999	3.06	1.27	1.18
\$3,000-\$3,999	3.61	1.38	1.27
\$4,000-\$4,999	3.85	1.62	1.51
\$5,000-\$9,999	4.08	2.16	1.99
\$10,000 and Over	4.84	2.92	2.70

1. Income unit refers to both unattached individuals and families.
2. Average number of persons per family, both adults and children.
3. Average number of persons with income from any source.
4. Average number of persons with income from wages and salaries or self employment.

TABLE 13. Percentage Composition of Incomes of Unattached Individuals and Families¹ by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1954

Income Group	Wages and Salaries	Net Unincorporated Business Income ²	Investment Income	Transfer Payments	Miscellaneous Income	Total
Percentage						
All Individuals and Families						
Under \$500	29.2	- 6.3	7.8	67.9	1.4	100.0
\$500- \$999	42.2	8.8	6.6	38.5	3.9	100.0
\$1,000-\$1,499	53.7	7.8	7.6	26.6	4.3	100.0
\$1,500-\$1,999	65.9	10.6	5.2	15.1	3.2	100.0
\$2,000-\$2,499	73.8	12.7	2.7	8.8	2.0	100.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	77.2	10.6	3.2	7.2	1.7	100.0
\$3,000-\$3,999	85.4	6.3	2.2	5.1	.9	100.0
\$4,000-\$4,999	84.7	7.9	2.5	4.2	.8	100.0
\$5,000-\$9,999	83.0	10.5	2.5	3.1	.9	100.0
\$10,000 and Over	54.8	32.1	10.8	1.1	1.3	100.0
All Incomes	77.6	11.6	3.7	5.8	1.2	100.0
Major Source of Income: Wages and Salaries						
Under \$500	114.7	- 28.7	8.7	4.5	.9	100.0
\$500- \$999	92.7	1.4	.7	4.7	.6	100.0
\$1,000-\$1,499	87.0	1.0	1.1	10.6	.3	100.0
\$1,500-\$1,999	88.6	1.6	.8	8.2	.9	100.0
\$2,000-\$2,499	92.7	.5	.6	5.7	.5	100.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	90.5	1.3	1.5	5.9	.7	100.0
\$3,000-\$3,999	92.6	.8	1.0	5.0	.6	100.0
\$4,000-\$4,999	92.7	1.5	1.2	3.9	.6	100.0
\$5,000-\$9,999	93.1	1.6	1.6	3.0	.7	100.0
\$10,000 and Over	90.1	2.6	5.1	1.2	1.0	100.0
All Incomes	92.3	1.4	1.6	4.1	.7	100.0
Major Source of Income: Net Unincorporated Business Income						
Under \$500	10.8	28.2	7.7	48.9	4.3	100.0
\$500- \$999	2.7	86.4	2.4	7.6	.8	100.0
\$1,000-\$1,499	2.0	82.7	3.7	11.1	.4	100.0
\$1,500-\$1,999	6.4	79.0	2.5	12.1	--	100.0
\$2,000-\$2,499	4.2	85.2	2.1	7.8	.7	100.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	4.8	85.5	1.9	7.4	.4	100.0
\$3,000-\$3,999	8.1	79.7	7.3	4.8	.1	100.0
\$4,000-\$4,999	9.5	83.7	2.4	4.3	.1	100.0
\$5,000-\$9,999	10.8	80.8	5.5	2.8	.1	100.0
\$10,000 and Over	6.8	84.1	7.8	.8	.5	100.0
All Incomes	8.0	82.6	5.5	3.6	.3	100.0
Major Source of Income: Other Money Income						
Under \$500	1.6	- .1	7.5	89.6	1.5	100.0
\$500- \$999	4.9	2.6	12.4	72.9	7.2	100.0
\$1,000-\$1,499	4.5	2.3	20.7	60.0	12.6	100.0
\$1,500-\$1,999	9.3	4.3	25.7	46.1	14.6	100.0
\$2,000-\$2,499	8.4	2.6	26.4	43.0	19.7	100.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	9.9	3.4	35.8	29.8	21.0	100.0
\$3,000-\$3,999	16.5	2.3	47.2	14.1	19.9	100.0
\$4,000-\$4,999	20.6	2.2	51.9	14.0	11.3	100.0
\$5,000-\$9,999	17.6	.1	47.4	9.4	25.5	100.0
\$10,000 and Over	9.2	14.6	67.4	1.0	7.7	100.0
All Incomes	9.3	4.4	34.7	38.5	13.0	100.0

1. See Footnote 1, Table 1, page 19.

2. Negative percentages in net unincorporated business income reflect losses in the operation of a business.

TABLE 14. Distribution of Individuals (number and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1954

Income Group	All Individuals		Major Source of Income					
			Wages and Salaries		Net Unincorporated Business Income		Other Money Income	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Under \$500	1,069,000	17.8	403,000	9.3	97,000	18.7	569,000	50.8
\$500- \$999	734,000	12.2	399,000	9.2	50,000	9.7	285,000	25.5
\$1,000-\$1,499	621,000	10.4	456,000	10.5	41,000	7.9	124,000	11.1
\$1,500-\$1,999	551,000	9.2	459,000	10.5	46,000	8.9	46,000	4.1
\$2,000-\$2,499	598,000	10.0	508,000	11.7	58,000	11.2	32,000	2.9
\$2,500-\$2,999	561,000	9.4	495,000	11.4	46,000	8.9	20,000	1.8
\$3,000-\$3,499	555,000	9.3	509,000	11.7	37,000	7.1	9,000	.8
\$3,500-\$3,999	424,000	7.1	394,000	9.0	25,000	4.8	5,000	.4
\$4,000-\$4,499	278,000	4.6	256,000	5.9	18,000	3.5	4,000	.4
\$4,500-\$4,999	177,000	3.0	160,000	3.7	14,000	2.7	3,000	.3
\$5,000-\$6,999	262,000	4.4	222,000	5.1	33,000	6.4	7,000	.6
\$7,000-\$9,999	90,000	1.5	56,000	1.3	28,000	5.4	6,000	.5
\$10,000 and over	72,000	1.2	38,000	.9	25,000	4.8	9,000	.8
Total	5,992,000	100.0	4,355,000	100.0	518,000	100.0	1,119,000	100.0
Average Income		\$2,411		\$2,666		\$3,231		\$1,041
Median Income		\$2,020		\$2,448		\$2,214		\$492

TABLE 15. Distribution of Aggregate Individual Income (amount and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1954

Income Group	All Individuals		Major Source of Income					
			Wages and Salaries		Net Unincorporated Business Income		Other Money Income	
	\$ Millions	Per Cent	\$ Millions	Per Cent	\$ Millions	Per Cent	\$ Millions	Per Cent
Under \$500	323.3	2.2	97.3	.8	7.3	.4	218.7	18.8
\$500- \$999	534.4	3.7	299.3	2.6	37.5	2.2	197.6	17.0
\$1,000-\$1,499	760.4	5.3	560.3	4.8	48.0	2.9	152.1	13.1
\$1,500-\$1,999	961.1	6.7	803.8	6.9	78.5	4.7	78.8	6.8
\$2,000-\$2,499	1,336.5	9.3	1,135.9	9.8	130.0	7.8	70.6	6.1
\$2,500-\$2,999	1,526.7	10.6	1,349.7	11.6	123.4	7.4	53.6	4.6
\$3,000-\$3,499	1,802.1	12.5	1,651.8	14.2	120.8	7.2	29.5	2.5
\$3,500-\$3,999	1,588.2	11.0	1,473.3	12.7	95.4	5.7	19.5	1.7
\$4,000-\$4,499	1,176.1	8.1	1,082.7	9.3	76.6	4.6	16.8	1.4
\$4,500-\$4,999	842.1	5.8	759.1	6.5	68.4	4.1	14.6	1.3
\$5,000-\$6,999	1,516.5	10.5	1,287.0	11.1	189.0	11.3	40.5	3.5
\$7,000-\$9,999	744.1	5.2	467.1	4.0	229.2	13.7	47.8	4.1
\$10,000 and Over	1,337.0	9.3	642.3	5.5	469.6	28.1	225.1	19.3
Total	14,448.5	100.0	11,609.6	100.0	1,673.7	100.0	1,165.2	100.0

TABLE 16. Composition of Individual Incomes by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1954

Income Group	Wages and Salaries	Net Unincorporated Business Income	Investment Income	Transfer Payments	Miscellaneous Income	Total Income
\$ millions						
All Individual Incomes						
Under \$500	98.6	3.1	15.7	201.8	4.1	323.3
\$500 - \$999	291.9	41.1	38.3	146.1	17.0	534.4
\$1,000 - \$1,499	532.5	46.7	44.7	100.9	35.6	760.4
\$1,500 - \$1,999	760.9	77.0	32.7	69.4	21.1	961.1
\$2,000 - \$2,499	1,085.3	121.2	35.7	68.7	25.6	1,336.5
\$2,500 - \$2,999	1,292.0	118.5	31.2	67.1	17.9	1,526.7
\$3,000 - \$3,499	1,595.5	105.4	28.5	62.7	10.0	1,802.1
\$3,500 - \$3,999	1,417.7	85.1	24.9	53.3	7.2	1,588.2
\$4,000 - \$4,499	1,040.8	69.6	22.3	38.3	5.1	1,176.1
\$4,500 - \$4,999	731.9	61.4	19.3	25.4	4.1	842.1
\$5,000 - \$6,999	1,235.6	172.5	56.1	40.1	12.2	1,516.5
\$7,000 - \$9,999	444.5	210.2	62.5	14.1	12.8	744.1
\$10,000 and Over	629.1	413.8	270.9	9.9	13.3	1,337.0
Total	11,156.3	1,525.6	582.8	897.8	186.0	14,448.5
Major Source of Income: Wages and Salaries						
Under \$500	96.1	.7	.3	1.5	.1	97.3
\$500 - \$999	284.9	2.6	1.6	9.2	1.0	299.3
\$1,000 - \$1,499	528.1	3.5	2.7	25.3	.7	560.3
\$1,500 - \$1,999	755.9	5.0	4.6	33.1	5.2	803.8
\$2,000 - \$2,499	1,077.6	7.8	8.4	37.6	4.5	1,135.9
\$2,500 - \$2,999	1,284.8	6.8	9.2	42.2	6.7	1,349.7
\$3,000 - \$3,499	1,580.0	5.8	8.0	52.0	6.0	1,651.8
\$3,500 - \$3,999	1,405.2	6.4	8.2	48.9	4.6	1,473.3
\$4,000 - \$4,499	1,030.7	7.1	7.0	34.8	3.1	1,082.7
\$4,500 - \$4,999	722.7	5.1	5.8	22.8	2.7	759.1
\$5,000 - \$6,999	1,214.5	11.5	17.4	35.0	8.6	1,287.0
\$7,000 - \$9,999	422.2	14.3	13.4	8.3	8.9	467.1
\$10,000 and Over	565.9	17.2	50.3	4.8	4.1	642.3
Total	10,968.6	92.4	136.9	355.5	56.2	11,609.6
Major Source of Income: Net Unincorporated Business Income						
Under \$500	1.7	4.3	.3	.8	.2	7.3
\$500 - \$999	1.1	32.8	.9	2.1	.6	37.5
\$1,000 - \$1,499 .....	.8	40.1	2.1	4.9	.1	48.0
\$1,500 - \$1,999	2.0	69.9	2.0	4.6	--	78.5
\$2,000 - \$2,499	4.6	111.6	3.5	8.4	1.9	130.0
\$2,500 - \$2,999	3.2	110.0	3.0	7.2	--	123.4
\$3,000 - \$3,499	12.0	99.3	4.0	5.2	.3	120.8
\$3,500 - \$3,999	10.0	78.4	3.3	3.5	.2	95.4
\$4,000 - \$4,499	7.9	62.3	3.3	2.9	.2	76.6
\$4,500 - \$4,999	7.1	56.2	2.8	2.1	.2	68.4
\$5,000 - \$6,999	15.5	160.7	8.5	3.9	.4	189.0
\$7,000 - \$9,999	16.5	195.1	11.9	4.9	.8	229.2
\$10,000 and Over	31.1	394.5	37.3	3.8	2.9	469.6
Total	113.5	1,415.2	82.9	54.3	7.8	1,673.7
Major Source of Income: Other Money Income						
Under \$500 .....	.8	.5	15.1	199.5	3.8	218.7
\$500 - \$999	5.9	5.7	35.8	134.8	15.4	197.6
\$1,000 - \$1,499	3.6	3.1	39.9	70.7	34.8	152.1
\$1,500 - \$1,999	3.0	2.1	26.1	31.7	15.9	78.8
\$2,000 - \$2,499	3.1	1.8	23.8	22.7	19.2	70.6
\$2,500 - \$2,999	4.0	1.7	19.0	17.7	11.2	53.6
\$3,000 - \$3,499	3.5	.3	16.5	5.5	3.7	29.5
\$3,500 - \$3,999	2.5	.3	13.4	.9	2.4	19.5
\$4,000 - \$4,499	2.2	.2	12.0	.6	1.8	16.8
\$4,500 - \$4,999	2.1	.1	10.7	.5	1.2	14.6
\$5,000 - \$6,999	5.6	.3	30.2	1.2	3.2	40.5
\$7,000 - \$9,999	5.8	.8	37.2	.9	3.1	47.8
\$10,000 and Over	32.1	2.1	183.3	1.3	6.3	225.1
Total	74.2	18.0	463.0	488.0	122.0	1,165.2

TABLE 17. Percentage Distribution of Individuals, by Income Groups, by Regions, and by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan¹ Centres, 1954

Income Group	Atlantic Provinces ²			Quebec			Ontario			Prairie Provinces			British Columbia		
	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.
Percentage															
Under \$500	27.3	16.8	32.5	16.8	15.0	19.5	16.2	13.8	20.2	17.8	14.7	21.8	18.4	15.9	22.5
\$500 — \$999	18.2	13.1	20.7	11.3	9.0	14.9	10.2	9.6	11.2	14.6	12.2	17.7	13.6	13.4	13.9
\$1,000 — \$1,499	13.7	10.7	15.1	11.9	9.9	15.0	9.1	8.2	10.7	9.9	9.5	10.5	9.2	9.1	9.5
\$1,500 — \$1,999	9.1	8.9	9.2	10.7	10.3	11.4	8.9	9.3	8.4	9.7	10.3	8.8	6.5	5.5	8.1
\$2,000 — \$2,499	8.5	9.9	7.9	11.2	10.6	12.3	9.6	10.0	8.9	10.9	12.2	9.4	9.1	10.5	6.6
\$2,500 — \$2,999	6.1	9.9	4.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.3	11.1	10.2	10.6	9.6	8.7	8.3	9.5
\$3,000 — \$3,499	6.6	11.7	4.2	9.5	11.2	6.7	10.6	11.7	8.5	8.6	9.2	7.8	9.3	8.1	11.3
\$3,500 — \$3,999	3.8	5.5	2.9	5.7	7.2	3.4	7.9	8.3	7.2	6.1	7.9	3.8	6.7	8.1	4.5
\$4,000 — \$4,499	2.4	4.2	1.5	4.4	5.9	2.1	6.0	6.3	5.6	3.9	4.3	3.3	6.2	6.7	5.4
\$4,500 — \$4,999 .....	.8	2.0	.2	2.4	3.0	1.5	3.4	3.9	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	4.1	5.2	2.3
\$5,000 — \$6,999	2.6	5.1	1.3	3.4	4.3	2.0	5.2	5.7	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.2	5.5	6.3	3.9
\$7,000 — \$9,999 .....	.4	.8	.2	1.3	1.7	.7	1.7	2.3	.7	1.0	1.5	.3	1.5	1.8	.9
\$10,000 and Over .....	.5	1.4		1.4	1.9	.5	1.2	1.6	.6	.9	1.4	.4	1.2	1.1	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Income	\$1,650	\$2,370	\$1,304	\$2,369	\$2,694	\$1,855	\$2,538	\$2,714	\$2,232	\$2,200	\$2,441	\$1,889	\$2,421	\$2,577	\$2,157
Median Income	\$1,159	\$2,024	\$923	\$1,966	\$2,272	\$1,523	\$2,291	\$2,452	\$1,971	\$1,897	\$2,133	\$1,499	\$2,126	\$2,287	\$1,749

1. Metropolitan centres are centres with a population of 30,000 and over; non-metropolitan centres are those with less than 30,000.
2. Atlantic Provinces include Newfoundland.

TABLE 18. Percentage Distribution of Individuals whose Major Source of Income is Wages and Salaries, by Income Groups, by Regions, and by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Centres¹, 1954

Income Group	Atlantic Provinces ²			Quebec			Ontario			Prairie Provinces			British Columbia		
	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.
Percentage															
Under \$500	14.0	8.0	17.7	7.3	5.7	10.0	8.2	6.8	11.1	11.0	8.7	14.9	13.3	10.2	18.7
\$500 — \$999	17.5	11.6	21.1	10.3	8.5	13.4	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.5	7.8	9.7	5.5	5.4	5.5
\$1,000 — \$1,499	15.9	12.1	18.2	13.0	10.5	17.4	8.4	8.0	9.2	10.1	9.6	11.0	8.3	8.4	8.3
\$1,500 — \$1,999	10.9	9.6	11.7	11.8	11.0	13.1	9.9	9.8	10.2	12.8	12.1	13.8	7.1	5.6	9.9
\$2,000 — \$2,499	11.2	11.6	11.0	12.6	11.6	14.3	11.1	11.6	10.0	13.6	13.9	13.2	10.4	11.5	8.5
\$2,500 — \$2,999	8.5	12.6	5.9	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.9	10.7	14.4	12.0	12.5	11.2	11.5	10.5	13.0
\$3,000 — \$3,499	8.9	13.9	5.8	11.2	12.8	8.5	13.1	13.9	11.5	11.0	11.4	10.2	12.1	11.1	13.8
\$3,500 — \$3,999	5.5	7.2	4.5	7.1	9.0	4.0	9.9	10.0	9.8	8.1	10.2	4.7	9.4	11.1	6.3
\$4,000 — \$4,499	2.9	4.6	1.9	5.4	7.1	2.3	7.0	7.2	6.5	4.8	5.3	4.0	8.2	9.3	6.3
\$4,500 — \$4,999	1.0	2.1	.3	3.1	3.7	2.1	4.2	4.5	3.5	2.6	2.3	3.2	5.0	5.9	3.3
\$5,000 — \$6,999	3.2	5.9	1.6	4.1	5.1	2.3	5.8	6.1	5.1	4.1	4.2	3.8	6.9	8.0	5.0
\$7,000 — \$9,999 .....	.3	.3	.3	1.5	2.0	.6	1.6	2.2	.3	1.0	1.4	.3	1.4	1.7	.8
\$10,000 and Over .....	.2	.5		.8	1.1	.3	1.1	1.5	.3	.4	.6		.9	1.1	.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Income	\$1,928	\$2,472	\$1,598	\$2,573	\$2,869	\$2,070	\$2,796	\$2,935	\$2,520	\$2,425	\$2,598	\$2,135	\$2,780	\$2,989	\$2,409
Median Income	\$1,617	\$2,377	\$1,307	\$2,299	\$2,611	\$1,851	\$2,686	\$2,779	\$2,547	\$2,279	\$2,424	\$2,021	\$2,732	\$2,922	\$2,443

1. Metropolitan centres are centres with population of 30,000 and over; non-metropolitan centres are those with less than 30,000.
2. Atlantic Provinces include Newfoundland.

TABLE 19. Percentage Distribution of Individuals, by Income Groups, by Sex, and by Employment Status, 1954

Income Group	Employment Status ¹								
	Not in the Labour Force			Employee			Employer or Own Account		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female ²
	Percentage								
Under \$500	47.8	32.9	62.2	5.5	2.9	12.3	5.6	3.4	
\$500 - \$999	23.2	25.0	21.4	7.8	4.6	16.3	7.9	6.3	
\$1,000 - \$1,499	11.7	14.8	8.7	10.2	6.0	21.1	7.8	6.9	
\$1,500 - \$1,999	5.8	8.5	3.2	10.8	7.9	18.5	10.2	10.1	
\$2,000 - \$2,499	4.3	7.0	1.7	12.4	11.2	15.5	13.0	13.8	
\$2,500 - \$2,999	2.1	3.1	1.1	12.8	14.4	8.6	10.7	11.4	
\$3,000 - \$3,499	1.8	2.9	.7	13.1	16.3	4.8	8.4	8.5	
\$3,500 - \$3,999	1.0	1.6	.4	9.4	12.4	1.3	4.5	4.9	
\$4,000 - \$4,499 .....	.5	1.1	--	6.6	8.8	.7	7.6	7.9	
\$4,500 - \$4,999 .....	.3	.6	.1	3.8	5.2	.4	3.1	3.3	
\$5,000 - \$6,999 .....	.7	1.1	.2	5.4	7.2	.4	9.9	11.0	
\$7,000 - \$9,999 .....	.4	.8	.1	1.4	1.9	.1	4.3	4.8	
\$10,000 and Over .....	.4	.6	.2	.8	1.1		7.0	7.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average Income	\$975	\$1,313	\$650	\$2,784	\$3,244	\$1,588	\$3,904	\$4,180	
Median Income	\$547	\$842	\$402	\$2,623	\$3,091	\$1,507	\$2,755	\$2,916	

Average Income by Weeks Employed and Employment Status

Weeks Employed ³	Employment Status			
	Employee		Employer or Own Account ²	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
50 - 52	\$3,719	\$1,984	\$4,908	\$1,788
40 - 49	\$3,032	\$1,639		
30 - 29	\$2,077	\$1,128		
20 - 19	\$1,465	\$910		
10 - 9	\$896	\$485		
9 and Under	\$695	\$223		

1. Individuals were classified by their employment status at the time of the survey. This is not necessarily the same as their employment status during 1954.

2. Complete data are not given for these classifications because it is felt that the sample is not large enough to provide useable figures.

3. These are weeks employed in either full-time or part-time employment. The averages refer to the total income of the individual from all sources as well as income from employment; average income from employment would be somewhat lower.

TABLE 20. Percentage Distribution of Individuals, by Income Groups,
by Income Type, and by Age, 1954

Income Group	Age					
	19 and Under	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and Over
Percentage						
All Individuals						
Under \$500	41.5	10.1	8.1	9.1	14.4	42.7
\$500- \$999	23.3	9.5	6.6	7.9	10.5	24.7
\$1,000-\$1,499	16.2	13.1	8.0	8.1	10.0	10.5
\$1,500-\$1,999	9.6	14.4	8.2	9.2	8.4	4.9
\$2,000-\$2,499	5.6	16.1	9.9	9.5	10.5	5.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	2.6	11.1	11.5	11.3	11.5	4.1
\$3,000-\$3,499 .....	.9	11.3	13.2	12.2	10.0	2.6
\$3,500-\$3,999 .....	.3	6.6	10.7	9.1	6.5	1.4
\$4,000-\$4,499		3.3	9.5	7.2	4.8	1.2
\$4,500-\$4,999		2.2	4.2	4.3	3.4	.7
\$5,000-\$6,999		1.9	6.9	7.2	6.4	1.0
\$7,000-\$9,999 .....		.3	2.0	2.9	1.6	.6
\$10,000 and Over .....		.2	1.3	2.0	2.1	.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Income	\$859	\$2,168	\$3,015	\$3,037	\$2,723	\$1,251
Median Income	\$683	\$2,090	\$2,900	\$2,773	\$2,318	\$648
Major Source of Income: Wages and Salaries						
Percentage						
Under \$500	40.0	7.5	5.3	4.9	5.2	4.8
\$500- \$999	23.7	9.5	5.9	6.3	8.0	11.2
\$1,000-\$1,499	16.8	13.7	8.1	8.0	8.3	11.9
\$1,500-\$1,999	9.8	14.8	8.4	9.5	8.3	13.5
\$2,000-\$2,499	5.7	16.5	10.5	10.1	11.1	15.5
\$2,500-\$2,999	2.7	11.8	11.6	12.3	15.3	14.2
\$3,000-\$3,499	1.0	11.9	14.4	13.3	13.1	10.2
\$3,500-\$3,999 .....	.3	6.9	12.0	10.6	8.7	6.6
\$4,000-\$4,499		3.1	10.1	8.2	5.9	4.6
\$4,500-\$4,999		2.2	4.6	4.9	4.5	2.0
\$5,000-\$6,999		1.7	7.1	7.5	7.6	2.8
\$7,000-\$9,999 .....		.2	1.5	2.9	2.0	1.3
\$10,000 and Over .....		.1	.3	1.3	2.0	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Income	\$878	\$2,202	\$2,994	\$3,142	\$3,130	\$2,645
Median Income	\$711	\$2,136	\$3,002	\$2,954	\$2,798	\$2,278

TABLE 21. Percentage Distribution of Individuals, by Income Groups, and by Age and Sex, 1954

Income Group	All Incomes		19 and Under		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-64		65 and Over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Percentage														
Under \$500	9.4	35.1	40.0	43.1	5.8	17.7	2.5	24.0	2.8	27.0	5.4	37.5	27.6	60.9
\$500- \$999	9.2	18.7	23.0	23.8	7.5	13.0	3.2	16.3	4.2	18.5	7.1	19.2	25.5	23.7
\$1,000-\$1,499	8.0	15.4	14.5	18.2	8.7	20.7	5.0	16.5	5.0	17.0	8.4	14.1	13.0	7.5
\$1,500-\$1,999	8.2	11.4	9.1	10.1	12.3	18.1	6.5	13.1	7.6	13.9	7.5	10.8	6.5	2.9
\$2,000-\$2,499	10.6	9.1	6.9	4.1	14.9	18.2	8.6	13.6	10.3	7.3	12.2	6.1	7.4	2.1
\$2,500-\$2,999	11.6	5.1	4.9	--	13.2	7.5	12.2	9.4	12.8	7.1	14.0	4.9	6.6	1.0
\$3,000-\$3,499	12.6	3.0	1.1	.7	15.7	3.6	16.3	4.6	14.7	5.0	12.6	3.1	4.1	.8
\$3,500-\$3,999	9.3	.8	.5		10.1	.4	14.2	.7	11.4	2.3	8.5	1.4	2.3	.5
\$4,000-\$4,499	7.1	.5			5.0	.3	12.3	1.3	9.3	1.1	6.5	.4	2.1	.1
\$4,500-\$4,999	4.0	.3			3.2	.3	5.5	.4	5.6	.4	4.6	.3	1.1	.2
\$5,000-\$6,999	6.3	.3			2.8	.2	9.3	.1	9.7	.2	8.2	1.6	1.7	.1
\$7,000-\$9,999	2.0	.1			.5		2.6		3.8	.2	2.2	.3	.9	.2
\$10,000 and Over	1.7	.1			.3		1.8		2.8		2.8	.3	1.3	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Income	\$2,922	\$1,161	\$930	\$776	\$2,562	\$1,478	\$3,580	\$1,410	\$3,633	\$1,325	\$3,330	\$1,158	\$1,676	\$736
Median Income	\$2,696	\$898	\$717	\$645	\$2,531	\$1,465	\$3,371	\$1,294	\$3,247	\$1,130	\$2,835	\$826	\$938	\$411

TABLE 22. Percentage Distribution of Individuals whose Major Source of Income is Wages and Salaries, by Income Groups and by Age and Sex, 1954

Income Group	All Incomes		19 and Under		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-64		65 and Over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Percentage														
Under \$500	5.2	19.7	38.2	42.0	4.3	13.1	1.3	16.8	1.6	16.2	2.2	17.2	3.0	16.1
\$500- \$999	6.2	17.0	23.5	23.9	7.3	13.3	2.4	16.1	3.1	16.7	5.3	18.7	8.9	25.0
\$1,000-\$1,499	7.0	19.7	15.1	18.7	9.1	21.7	4.5	18.3	4.3	20.2	5.8	18.4	12.4	8.9
\$1,500-\$1,999	8.5	16.1	9.3	10.4	12.3	19.3	6.5	14.1	7.0	17.7	6.2	16.9	13.1	14.3
\$2,000-\$2,499	11.1	13.5	7.1	4.2	14.8	19.7	8.8	15.6	10.2	9.8	11.6	8.7	14.5	21.4
\$2,500-\$2,999	13.2	7.3	5.1	--	13.9	8.0	11.9	11.0	13.5	8.2	16.9	9.0	16.3	1.8
\$3,000-\$3,499	14.9	4.1	1.2	.8	16.7	3.5	17.6	5.1	15.5	6.0	15.0	5.7	10.7	7.1
\$3,500-\$3,999	11.4	1.1	.5		10.6	.5	15.8	.9	13.1	2.6	10.4	2.1	6.8	5.3
\$4,000-\$4,499	8.1	.7			4.7	.3	13.1	1.4	10.2	1.6	7.3	.3	5.3	
\$4,500-\$4,999	4.7	.3			3.3	.4	6.0	.5	6.3	.6	5.6	--	2.4	
\$5,000-\$6,999	6.8	.4			2.6	.2	9.5	.2	9.7	.2	8.9	2.4	3.3	
\$7,000-\$9,999	1.8	.1			.3		2.1		3.7	.2	2.3	.6	1.5	
\$10,000 and Over	1.1				.1		.5		1.8		2.5		1.8	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Income	\$3,071	\$1,433	\$954	\$791	\$2,568	\$1,560	\$3,488	\$1,561	\$3,617	\$1,566	\$3,517	\$1,579	\$2,836	\$1,492
Median Income	\$2,953	\$1,337	\$750	\$667	\$2,580	\$1,548	\$3,414	\$1,464	\$3,329	\$1,422	\$3,066	\$1,384	\$2,433	\$1,499

**TABLE 23. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Income Groups
and by Relationship to Head of Family, 1954**

Income Group.	Head	Relationship to Head			
		Wife	Son or Daughter	Parent	Other Relative

Percentage					
By Income Groups					
Under \$500	8.4	45.3	22.6	61.3	27.0
\$500- \$999	9.8	18.1	16.0	17.2	14.3
\$1,000-\$1,499	8.7	12.1	15.4	8.8	11.8
\$1,500-\$1,999	8.0	11.2	12.5	3.5	13.0
\$2,000-\$2,499	10.4	6.8	12.0	4.0	10.8
\$2,500-\$2,999	11.3	3.9	9.2	1.2	6.8
\$3,000-\$3,999	21.4	2.2	9.6	3.1	13.4
\$4,000-\$4,999	11.5	.1	2.0	.5	2.1
\$5,000-\$9,999	8.8	.2	.5	.2	.2
\$10,000 and Over	1.7	.1	.2	.2	.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Income Male	\$3,229		\$1,707	\$1,241	\$1,952
Median Income Male	\$2,974		\$1,537	\$712	\$1,818
Average Income Female	\$1,416	\$946	\$1,326	\$618	\$1,306
Median Income Female	\$1,138	\$631	\$1,237	\$341	\$1,045

Income Group	Head	Relationship to Head				
		Wife	Son or Daughter	Parent	Other Relative	Total

Percentage						
Within Income Groups						
Under \$500	29.2	33.3	22.4	9.7	5.4	100.0
\$500- \$999	49.4	19.4	23.1	4.0	4.1	100.0
\$1,000-\$1,499	52.0	15.3	26.3	2.4	4.0	100.0
\$1,500-\$1,999	53.8	16.2	24.0	1.1	4.9	100.0
\$2,000-\$2,499	64.6	9.2	21.3	1.1	3.8	100.0
\$2,500-\$2,999	74.3	5.3	17.4	.4	2.5	100.0
\$3,000-\$3,999	83.8	1.9	10.8	.5	2.9	100.0
\$4,000-\$4,999	94.1	.2	4.6	.2	1.0	100.0
\$5,000-\$9,999	97.8	.5	1.5	.1	.1	100.0
\$10,000 and Over	93.0	1.2	3.5	.6	1.7	100.0
All Individuals	62.5	13.3	17.9	2.8	3.5	100.0

APPENDIX

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FARM INCOMES IN CANADA, BY SIZE, 1954

SOURCES AND METHODS

The main estimates presented in this report were based upon two sources of data: income statistics collected in a Survey of Incomes in March and April, 1955, conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and special tabulations of income tax statistics made available by the Department of National Revenue.

In general, the data were collected and estimates were prepared by methods similar to those used in the estimation of the 1951 income distribution; these data were published in Reference Paper No. 52, *Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes in Canada, by Size, 1951* (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1954). For a description of sources and methods used see Appendix A, Page 31 of this report.

The following paragraphs summarize differences in sources and methods introduced in the 1954 estimates.

I Sampling and Enumeration

The sample used was that portion of the labour force sample being used for the last time in the monthly labour force survey. The original sample comprised 9,100 households; of these approximately 900 were vacant while approximately 700 were not surveyed for complete income data because they contained farm families. Complete income information was collected from 76 per cent of the family units contained in the 7,500 households surveyed. Approximately 6,500 family units supplied complete information while partial data were collected from another 800 families.

The method of enumeration used was identical in both surveys although the 1955 survey used a more detailed income questionnaire. Eleven questions were asked in 1955 on sources of income while the 1952 survey questionnaire consisted only of six questions. The 1955 questionnaire is reproduced at the end of the appendix.

II Estimation of Income Distributions from Survey

Survey data were used to prepare two sets of estimates, an estimate of the distribution of family incomes and an estimate of the distribution of individual incomes. The latter distribution was estimated by the same methods as used for 1951. (For a description see Reference Paper No. 52, Appendix A, Section III, page 32.) A different procedure was used to estimate the 1954 family income distribution.

Independent regional estimates of the number of families classified by family characteristics were derived from the May 1955 Survey of Inter-provincial Migration conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in conjunction with the one per cent monthly labour force sample. From these surveys information was available on the characteristics of 29,000 households. Information was transcribed on the number of family units resident in these households classified (a) by whether the unit consisted of an unattached individual or a family of two or more persons, (b) by characteristics of the unit head—sex and occupational status (not in the labour force, paid worker, own account or employer—non-farm and own account or employer—farm). Family units were thus classified into sixteen groups.

The family-household ratio obtained from this sample was applied to the estimate of occupied households by regions to obtain an estimate of the number of family units¹; sample data were used to estimate the number of families with different characteristics.

Data on family income and characteristics obtained in the income survey sample were inflated, by family characteristics, to the estimates obtained above. Farm families were included in the initial weighting, even though income itself was not available. However, the cards of families receiving farm income were excluded from all tabulations.

III Adjustment of Income Distributions

The individual income distributions were adjusted with income tax data by methods described in Reference Paper No. 52, Appendix A, Sections IV and V, pages 32-35. These adjustments were applied to the distributions of income from wages and salaries, from net unincorporated business income and from investment income. The main effect of the adjustments with taxation statistics was to increase the estimated aggregate income received by persons with incomes of \$10,000 or more by \$250 million while the estimated number of persons in this income bracket was changed from 69,000 to 72,000.

1. Data on occupied households were published in *Estimates of Household and Families in Canada 1954*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1954. The family classification in this publication differs from that used in the surveys of incomes and was not used in making the estimates discussed in Section II above.

IV The Distribution of Family Incomes

Survey data were used to complete the study of the distribution of family incomes by estimating an adjusted distribution of family incomes from the adjusted distribution of individual incomes. As in 1951, special tabulations were made from the survey cross-classifying individual incomes by family incomes for each main income group. For a description of the method see, Reference Paper No. 52, Appendix A, Section VI, page 35-36.

Distributions of family incomes obtained by this method of estimation were compared with the original estimates described in Section II above. This comparison indicated that the family income estimates derived by converting individual incomes into family incomes appeared to underestimate the total number of families with major source of income from wages and salaries and from net unincorporated business income and to overestimate somewhat the number of families with income from other sources. The frequencies of the two distributions of income from employment were increased while those in the distribution of income from other sources were adjusted downward. Thus the income distribution for unattached individuals and families in Tables 1 and 2 is primarily estimated from the individual income statistics, as in 1951, but with some further readjustment in the estimated numbers of families of different types using the data described in Section II.

V Relationship of Income Size Distributions to the National Accounts

The income concept used in the size distribution estimates of this reference paper is similar to the cash income components of the Personal Income series in the National Accounts. Personal Income in the National Accounts summarizes the source of current income of individuals and private non-commercial institutions such as charitable organizations and hospitals. The series consists of imputed income as well as cash income. Among the imputed items are labour income received in kind, imputed rents of owner-occupied homes and imputed banking services to individuals. Furthermore, some of the cash income components of the Personal Income series are not received directly by individuals or families during the year. Among such items are employer contributions to pension funds, the investment income of life insurance companies and the investment income of industrial pension funds. The inclusion of such items in the National Accounts introduces differences in concepts between the Accounts and the income distribution estimates. On the other hand certain income components included in the income distribution have no equivalent in the Personal Income series. Examples are annuity income, retirement pensions and royalties. The estimated aggregate income from these sources in the 1954 income size distribution is \$186 million, approximately 1.2 per cent of total cash income.

Adjustments were made to the Personal Income series of the Accounts for 1954 to make them as comparable as possible to the income distribution estimates and comparisons were made of the two series to determine to what extent the income distributions agreed with the National Accounts².

Where comparability existed between components of the two series, comparisons were made of the two sets of aggregate income estimates. A complete reconciliation cannot be effected because of the exclusion of the farm sector in the income distribution study.

The aggregate estimates in the main tables are given below and compared to the Personal Income series.

	\$ million	Percentage of Personal Income Estimate
Wages and Salaries	11, 156	98
Net Unincorporated Business Income.....	1, 526	93
Investment Income.....	683	62
Transfer Payments	898	73
Total ³	14, 263	93

The difference between the National Accounts estimates of net unincorporated business income and the size distribution estimates is due almost entirely to differences in the estimate of net income received from roomers and boarders; exclusive of this item, the income distribution estimates of net unincorporated business income are 99 per cent of the National Accounts total. The differences in the aggregate estimates of income from roomers and boarders are partly due to conceptual differences and partly due to the methods used in the sample survey. The National Accounts measures, while the income size distribution does not, payments of room and board between members of the same family; the sample survey did not include, as income, payments received for room and board from relatives resident in the household. Secondly, the sample survey assumed that net income represented one-third of gross income from roomers and boarders; this may be too conservative an assumption. The National Accounts estimates are based on data collected in 1948 on gross receipts from roomers and boarders and assume that net income is one-half of gross income. If this higher ratio had been used in the income distribution estimates the aggregate estimate of net income in the size distribution would be increased by \$30 million.

2. For data on the concepts and estimation of Personal Income see *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, See Table VI and Notes 1 to 9, pages 116-117.

3. These comparisons exclude miscellaneous income receipts in the income size distribution.

Some fraction of the income receipts not covered in the size distribution estimates was undoubtedly part of the total income of farmers but it is impossible to estimate what percentage went into the farm sector. Thus the total discrepancy in cash income cannot be calculated. The present estimates account for 93 per cent of the total non-farm cash components of the Personal Income series in the Accounts. Of the remaining 7 per cent some went to farmers in such forms as family allowances, old age pensions and rents. However, the differ-

ences between the estimates of investment income in the size distribution and in the Personal Income series suggest that this particular income component may be significantly underestimated in the size distribution. This must be considered one of the most serious defects of the present estimates. In total the differences may not appear to affect the end product to any substantial degree but the analytic value of the breakdowns of certain of the individual size distributions is lessened because of these discrepancies.

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

Supplementary Schedule – Complete One for Each Household

1. Primary Sampling Unit	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	2. Segment or Block	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	3. Household Number	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>
4. Assignment Card Line Number													
5. Relation to Head of Household													
6. Age													
7. Sex													
8. Marital Status													
9. To what class of worker did this person belong?													
Worked for others:													
(a) Paid Worker													
(b) Unpaid Family Worker													
Own Business, Firm, or Profession:													
(c) With paid help													
(d) Without paid help													
10. Indicate if farm income was major source of cash income in 1954	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
11. Was Questionnaire Returned?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
12. If Questionnaire not Returned had this person any cash income?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY													
13. Family Number													
14. In the Labour Force	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
15. Farm or Non-farm													

SURVEY OF INCOMES, 1954

P.S.U.

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Segment or
Block Number

--	--	--

Household
Number

--	--	--	--

Assignment Card Line Number _____

These questions apply to the income received in the twelve months of 1954. If you have any problems regarding the questions please consult our enumerator when he calls.

In 1954 how much did you receive from:

1. Wages and salaries (Show total wages and salaries before deductions for pensions, taxes and other items)
2. Military pay and allowances
3. Net Income from self-employment, business or profession. Show net income (gross receipts minus expenses) from a business or profession in which you were engaged on your own account with or without paid employees. Please report losses as well as profits)
4. Gross income from roomers and boarders
5. Bond interest, dividends and bank interest
6. Other income from investments (net rents, estate income, mortgage interest, etc.)
7. Retirement pensions and annuities. (Include here pensions received from former employers)
8. Family allowances (to be reported only by father or guardian of children)
9. Old age pensions
10. Other income received from the government (Include veterans' pensions, relief, workmen's compensation etc.)
11. Other money income (List items)

Do not include gifts, lump-sum receipts from insurance policies, income tax refunds, receipts from the sale of property or income received in kind such as meals or room and board.

12. Total money income

13. How many weeks did you work, for pay, in 1954?

Of these, how many weeks were full-time (more than 35 hours a week)?

14. If you worked less than the full year, why were you not at work the remaining time?
-
-

15. How did your income in 1954 compare with your income in 1953? (check)

Same ☐Higher ☐Lower ☐

16. By how much did your income change in 1954? (approximately) \$ _____

